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Issue

# **SOUTH AUSTRALIA: A STATISTICAL PROFILE**

## **2001**

I. CRETENDEN  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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# Preface

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. The mission of the ABS is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high quality, objective and responsive national statistical service. In order to produce official statistics, the ABS undertakes numerous separate collections, ranging from periodic censuses to regular surveys, to provide current social and economic indicators.

*South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001* (Cat. no. 1368.4) is the first edition of this publication. It brings together a range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic profile of South Australia; a perfect first point of reference for people throughout the community wishing to know more about this State. Topics featured include population, education, labour, health, crime and courts, commerce, trade, tourism, culture and leisure activities, public and private finance, manufacturing, primary industries such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries and mining, housing, construction, motor vehicle registrations and information technology. The statistical summary provides a convenient comparison with the whole of Australia on the main topics, and national comparisons throughout the publication provide a contextual framework in which to place South Australia. Also included is a chapter on historical statistics.

More detailed statistics may be available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters, while the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) lists all the current publications of the ABS.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to all those staff involved in the preparation of *South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001* and the organisations who have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

I. CRETENDEN  
Regional Director  
February 2001

# General information

## List of abbreviations and symbols

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| ABS             | Australian Bureau of Statistics  |
| AIDS            | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  |
| ANZSIC          | Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification  |
| ASD             | Adelaide Statistical Division  |
| ASGC            | Australian Standard Geographic Classification  |
| CDCB            | Communicable Disease Control Branch  |
| CPI             | Consumer Price Index   |
| e               | estimate   |
| EVAO            | Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations   |
| FTE             | full-time equivalent   |
| g               | gram   |
| GFS             | Government Finance Statistics  |
| GSP             | Gross State Product  |
| GVM             | gross vehicle mass   |
| ha              | hectares   |
| HIV             | Human Immunodeficiency Virus   |
| kg              | kilogram   |
| km              | kilometre  |
| km <sup>2</sup> | square kilometre   |
| L               | litre  |
| m <sup>3</sup>  | cubic metre  |
| mL              | millilitre   |
| n.a.            | not available  |
| n.f.d.          | not further defined  |
| n.p.            | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated        |
| p               | preliminary—figure or series subject to revision   |
| SD              | Statistical Division   |
| SFD             | State Final Demand   |
| t               | tonnes   |
| TAFE            | Training and Further Education   |
| WCI             | Wage Cost Index  |
| *               | estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution            |
| **              | estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use |
| \$m             | million dollars  |
| . .             | not applicable   |
| —               | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)  |
| ———             | break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)              |

## Other forms of usage

All unpublished data refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics unless otherwise stated in the source.

Yearly periods ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 1999. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1998–99. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals.

## Reference material

Information in this publication comes from a variety of ABS and non-ABS publications and products. Where information is from non-ABS sources the name of the supplying organisation is specified. ABS publications and products are referenced according to their title and catalogue number.

For a variety of reasons, it is not possible for all statistics in this publication to relate to the latest or the same year. Readers wishing to obtain or clarify the latest available statistics should contact the relevant source.

## Availability of ABS products and services

Information regarding the availability of ABS data can be obtained from the National Information Service on 1300 135 070. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

This and other publications are available through ABS Subscription Services, Freecall 1800 020 608.





# 1

# South Australia in Perspective

## Overview

Presented in this chapter is a statistical summary of South Australia providing a comparison with the whole of Australia.

A map of South Australia is featured in the geography section with a description of the geographic framework used by the ABS.

### 1.1 STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA

| Item   | Unit  | Period      | South Australia | Australia  | South Australia as a percentage of Australia |
|--|-------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>                                    |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Estimated resident population                        | '000  | Dec 1999    | 1 496 207       | 19 052 047 | 7.9  |
| Estimated resident population aged 0–14 years        | no.   | Dec 1999    | 292 869         | 3 924 196  | 7.5  |
| Estimated resident population aged 75 years and over | no.   | Dec 1999    | 99 390          | 1 039 036  | 9.6  |
| Annual rate of population growth on previous year    | %     | Dec 1999    | 0.35            | 1.11       | ..   |
| Indigenous population                                | no.   | Census 1996 | 22 051          | 386 049    | 5.7  |
| <b>Education</b>                                     |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Full-time school students                            | no.   | 1999        | 250 223         | 3 226 650  | 7.8  |
| Total outlay on education                            | \$m   | 1998–99     | 1 775           | 31 629     | 5.6  |
| <b>Health</b>  |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Life expectancy                                      |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Males  | years | 1996–1998   | 76.0            | 75.9       | ..   |
| Females  | years | 1996–1998   | 81.6            | 81.5       | ..   |
| <b>Tourism</b>                                       |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Hotels, motels and serviced apartments               | no.   | Jun 2000    | 233             | 3 805      | 6.1  |
| International visitors                               | no.   | 1999–00     | 122 330         | 4 651 790  | 2.6  |
| <b>Crime</b>   |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Victims of robbery                                   | no.   | 1999        | 1 474           | 22 590     | 6.5  |
| Victims of murder                                    | no.   | 1999        | 39              | 342        | 11.4   |
| <b>Public finance</b>                                |       |             |                 |            |  |
| State Government taxation                            | \$m   | 1999–00p    | 2 702           | 194 185    | 1.4  |
| GFS net debt   | \$m   | 1999–00p    | 4 223           | 99 749     | 4.2  |
| GFS net operating balance (deficit)                  | \$m   | 1999–00p    | –169            | 14 365     | ..   |
| <b>Private finance</b>                               |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Secured housing finance commitments to individual    | \$m   | 1999–00     | 4 375           | 74 930     | 5.8  |
| Personal finance commitments                         | \$m   | 1999–00     | 3 207.5         | 51 822.4   | 6.2  |
| Commercial finance commitments                       | \$m   | 1999–00     | 7 281.6         | 168 923.1  | 4.3  |
| <b>State accounts</b>                                |       |             |                 |            |  |
| Gross State Product                                  | \$m   | 1998–99     | 40 493          | 591 546    | 6.8  |
| Final consumption expenditure                        | \$m   | 1998–99     | 33 041          | 454 071    | 7.3  |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure                      | \$m   | 1998–99     | 7 452           | 139 751    | 5.3  |

## 2 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

### 1.1 STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA—continued

| Item   | Unit    | Period    | South<br>Australia | Australia | South<br>Australia<br>as a<br>percentage<br>of Australia |
|--|---------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| <b>Commerce and trade</b>                                    |         |           |                    |           |  |
| Merchandise imports  | \$m     | 1999–00   | 4 319.4            | 110 083   | 3.9  |
| Merchandise exports  | \$m     | 1999–00   | 6 179.5            | 97 255    | 6.4  |
| Overseas exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories     | \$m     | 1999–00   | 883.9              | 2 811     | 31.4   |
| Total exports of wine  | \$m     | 1999–00   | 898.4              | 1 372.8   | 65.4   |
| Total exports to Japan                                       | \$m     | 1999–00   | 785.9              | 18 800    | 4.2  |
| Turnover of retail establishments (1989–90 prices)           | \$m     | 1999–00   | 10 784.4           | 147 580.5 | 7.3  |
| Consumer price index—change from previous year               | %       | 1999–00   | 3.2                | 3.2       | ..   |
| <b>Labour</b>  |         |           |                    |           |  |
| Employed   | '000    | May 2000  | 670.0              | 9 016.5   | 7.4  |
| Unemployed   | '000    | May 2000  | 63.2               | 643.0     | 9.8  |
| Labour force   | '000    | May 2000  | 733.2              | 9 659.4   | 7.6  |
| Civilian population aged 15 years and over                   | '000    | May 2000  | 1 204.2            | 15 190    | 7.9  |
| Unemployment rate  | %       | May 2000  | 8.6                | 6.7       | ..   |
| Unemployment rate 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work | %       | May 2000  | 29.8               | 22.2      | ..   |
| Participation rate   | %       | May 2000  | 60.9               | 63.6      | ..   |
| Trade union members  | '000    | Aug 1999  | 163.3              | 1 878.3   | 8.7  |
| Working days lost per 1 000 employees                        | days    | 1999      | 27                 | 87        | ..   |
| Average weekly earnings (full-time adults, ordinary time)    | \$      | May 2000  | 726.8              | 782.6     | ..   |
| <b>Primary industries</b>                                    |         |           |                    |           |  |
| Total area of crops  | '000 ha | 1998–99   | 3 648              | 23 264    | 15.7   |
| Area of vines  | ha      | 1998–99   | 52 551             | 122 915   | 42.8   |
| Barley production  | '000 t  | 1998–99   | 2 051              | 5 987     | 34.3   |
| Wheat production   | '000 t  | 1998–99   | 3 310              | 21 465    | 15.4   |
| Grape Production   | '000 t  | 1998–99   | 496.5              | 1 265.5   | 39.2   |
| Sheep numbers  | '000    | June 1999 | 13 065             | 115 456   | 11.3   |
| Cattle numbers   | '000    | June 1999 | 1 183              | 26 578    | 4.5  |
| Total red meat production                                    | '000 t  | 1999      | 154                | 2 625     | 5.9  |
| Wool production  | '000 t  | 1999      | 95 895             | 688 719   | 13.9   |
| Estimated gross value of agricultural commodities            | \$m     | 1999      | 3 244              | 28 848    | 11.2   |
| <b>Manufacturing</b>   |         |           |                    |           |  |
| Employment   | '000    | 1998–99   | 83.4               | 923.4     | 9.0  |
| Manufacturing turnover                                       | \$m     | 1998–99   | 20 180.9           | 220 847.9 | 9.1  |
| Machinery and equipment turnover                             | \$m     | 1998–99   | 7 595.4            | 43 362.6  | 17.5   |
| Food, beverages and tobacco turnover                         | \$m     | 1998–99   | 4 603.7            | 50 283.5  | 9.2  |
| <b>Housing and construction</b>                              |         |           |                    |           |  |
| Dwelling unit approvals                                      | no.     | 1999–00   | 9 913              | 174 723   | 5.7  |
| Buildings, value of work done                                | \$m     | 1999–00   | 1 813.8            | 39 939.2  | 5.0  |
| Engineering construction, value of work done                 | \$m     | 1999–00   | 1 425.2            | 19 983.1  | 7.1  |
| <b>Motor vehicles</b>  |         |           |                    |           |  |
| New motor vehicle registrations                              | no.     | 1999–00   | 47 449             | 761 004   | 6.2  |
| <b>Information technology</b>                                |         |           |                    |           |  |
| Households with a home computer                              | %       | 1999      | 46                 | 48        | ..   |

## State Accounts

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared since the early 1980s. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from directly related, (e.g. the economic censuses), to general indicators of activity such as population and household income.

Due to data availability Gross State Product (GSP) estimates have been prepared using the income approach (i.e. summing incomes accruing to the factors of production, e.g. compensation for employees and gross operating surplus).

The South Australian economy is small by national standards. In 1998–99 it ranked fifth out of eight States and Territories in GSP terms and accounted for 6.8% of Gross Domestic Product. However, when expressed in terms of GSP per head of mean population, South Australia's ranking dropped to seventh with only Tasmania being lower.

The structure of the South Australian and Australian economies are broadly similar, although South Australia is more heavily reliant on manufacturing, agriculture, and health and community services. Manufacturing (17.1% of GSP) is the largest industry in South Australia.

Table 1.2 shows the main expenditure components of GSP. State Final Demand (SFD), shown in the table below, is a measure of the expenditure on goods and services by residents of the State. The difference between SFD and GSP, the 'balancing item' reflects interstate trade, increase in stocks and the statistical discrepancy.

**1.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain Volume Measures(a)**

| Particulars  | 1997–98 | 1998–99 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Final consumption expenditure (\$m)                        | 32 297  | 33 041  |
| Gross fixed capital expenditure (\$m)                      | 8 023   | 7 452   |
| State final demand   | 40 320  | 40 493  |
| International Trade (\$m)                                  | 1 389   | 2 441   |
| Balancing item(b) (\$m)                                    | –2 056  | –2 441  |
| Gross State Product(c) (\$m)                               | 39 652  | 40 493  |
| Total per head of mean population (\$)                     | 26 730  | 27 169  |
| Total as percentage of national gross domestic product (%) | 7.0     | 6.8     |

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1997–98. (b) Calculated as the residual of GSP less SFD less international trade in exports of goods plus international trade of import of goods for each State in Australia. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, net international trade in services, total net interstate trade and statistical discrepancy (E). (c) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure commoners of the State series concerned. Therefore, in general, the sum of the State estimates do not equal the estimates for Australia. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of this proxy deflator (see Technical Note on page vi of the 1993–94 issue of *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)). Reference year for the chain volume measures is 1997–98.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details* (Cat. no. 206.0.40.001).

### Geography

South Australia lies approximately between the 26th and 38th parallels of latitude and the 129th and 141st meridians of east longitude. The State has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on either side by land.

South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres and is ranked fourth amongst the States in terms of geographic size, accounting for nearly 13% of Australia's total land mass. Approximately one-third of the area of South Australia has no significant economic use and more than one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. The South Australian coastline (excluding islands) measures 3,700 kilometres, approximately 10% of the total Australian coastline.

The weather at mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere is generally less extreme than the northern hemisphere, due to extensive ocean areas and the lack of large land masses linking the polar regions to mid-latitudes. This is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia, with a climate characterised by hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool winters, with most rainfall occurring between May and August.



The majority of the State's population (86%) live in urban centres with the balance living in rural areas.

A comparison of the areas and population of the States and Territories is shown in table 1.3.

### 1.3 AREA AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

|                              | Estimated area(a)    |                                       | Proportion of population living in urban centres(b) | Proportion of population living in localities(c) | Proportion of population living in rural balance(c) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
|                              | Total                | Proportion of total area of Australia |   |  |   |
|                              | '000 km <sup>2</sup> | %                                     | %   | %  | %   |
| New South Wales              | 802                  | 10.43                                 | 88.4  | 2.2  | 9.4   |
| Victoria                     | 228                  | 2.96                                  | 87.6  | 1.8  | 10.6  |
| Queensland                   | 1 727                | 22.48                                 | 80.6  | 3.1  | 16.2  |
| <b>South Australia</b>       | <b>984</b>           | <b>12.81</b>                          | <b>86.0</b>   | <b>3.0</b>                                       | <b>11.0</b>   |
| Western Australia            | 2 526                | 32.87                                 | 86.5  | 2.7  | 10.7  |
| Tasmania                     | 68                   | 0.88                                  | 72.7  | 5.9  | 21.3  |
| Northern Territory           | 1 346                | 17.52                                 | 72.8  | 9.1  | 18.2  |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2                    | 0.03                                  | 99.3  | 0.1  | 0.6   |
| Australia                    | 7 682                | 100.00                                | . .   | . .  | . .   |

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group. (b) Population cluster of 1,000 people or more. (c) Population clusters of 200–999 people. (c) Area not covered by Urban Centre/Locality structure.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia* (Cat. no. 2035.0).

### 1.4 DISTANCES BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND OTHER CAPITAL CITIES

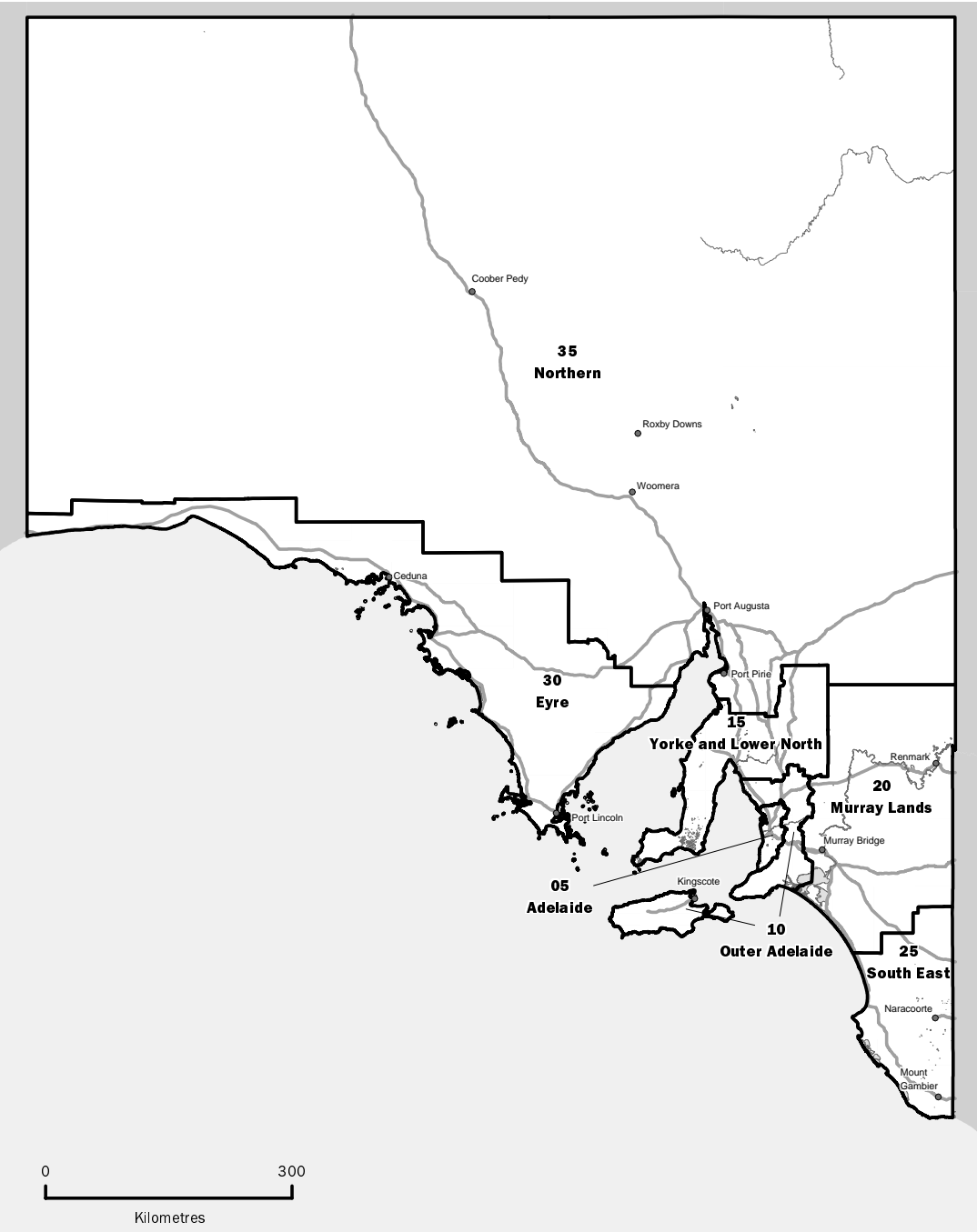
| Capital city | Method of travel |       |          |       |
|--------------|------------------|-------|----------|-------|
|              | Road(a)          | Rail  | Sea      | Air   |
|              | km               | km    | km       | km    |
| Canberra     | 1 178            | 1 595 | . .      | 988   |
| Sydney       | 1 388            | 1 692 | 1 833    | 1 196 |
| Melbourne    | 729              | 776   | 949      | 660   |
| Brisbane     | 2 116            | 2 641 | 2 761    | 1 967 |
| Perth        | 2 716            | 2 661 | (b)2 509 | 2 216 |
| Hobart       | . .              | . .   | 1 436    | 1 283 |
| Darwin       | 3 042            | . .   | (c)5 799 | 2 766 |

(a) RAA recommended routes. (b) To Fremantle. (c) Via Fremantle.

Source: *South Australian Year Book, 1999* (Cat. no. 1301.4).

## Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions

For the purpose of presenting a broad range of statistics for the State, South Australia is divided into a number of geographical areas. The State is comprised of seven statistical divisions (SDs). Each of these seven divisions are in turn divided into 20 statistical subdivisions and for the most part are aggregations of local government areas (see map below).



## References

### Data sources

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is a hierarchical classification system used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics. To understand and interpret the geographic context of ABS statistics the ASGC is an essential reference for users.

The ASGC divides Australia into six different hierarchies of geographical areas, providing a common framework of statistical geography which enables the production of statistics that are comparable across different geographic areas.

A detailed description of the structure and specific purpose of the ASGC is available in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1999* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

### ABS sources

*Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details*  
(Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001)

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables*  
(Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001)

*Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1999*  
(Cat. no. 1216.0) also available on the ABS web site.

*Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia* (Cat. no. 2035.0)

## Further information

### Web sites

Statistical concepts library on the ABS web site at  
<URL: <http://www.abs.gov.au>>

South Australian Government site at  
<URL: <http://sacentral.sa.gov.au/index>>





## Overview

This chapter provides information about South Australia's resident population. Components of population increase, population projections, and age distribution are featured in the tables. Also included are statistics on births, deaths, marriages and divorces as well as data on the Indigenous population.

Data presented in this chapter focus on year ending 30 June, while table 1.1 shows South Australia's population growth was 7.9% for the year ending 31 December 1999.

## Population estimates and projections

### Estimated resident population

In the 12 months to 30 June 1999 South Australia's estimated resident population rose 0.4% to 1,493,074 and comprised 7.8% of the national population. Over the same period Australia's population increased by 1.3% to 18,966,788. Most of South Australia's population is concentrated in and around the capital city. Adelaide's population of 1,092,857 is 73.2% of the State's total and 5.8% of the national figure.

#### 2.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

|         | South Australia | Australia  | South Australia<br>as a proportion<br>of Australian<br>population |
|---------|-----------------|------------|---|
| 30 June | no.             | no.        | %   |
| 1981    | 1 318 769       | 14 923 260 | 8.8   |
| 1986    | 1 382 550       | 16 018 350 | 8.6   |
| 1991    | 1 446 299       | 17 284 036 | 8.4   |
| 1996    | 1 474 253       | 18 310 714 | 8.0   |
| 1998    | 1 486 418       | 18 730 359 | 7.9   |
| 1999    | 1 493 074       | 18 966 788 | 7.8   |

(a) Estimated resident population should not be confused with the Census count, the latter being a count of population on Census night. Estimated resident population takes into account under-enumeration and reflects normal place of residence.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

### Population increase

Table 2.2 presents data on the components of population increase, which are natural increase (the number by which live births exceed deaths in the State of usual residence) and net migration (both from interstate and overseas). In recent years, the rate of natural increase in South Australia has fallen steadily, showing a decline of 0.4% for the year ended June 1999. While overseas migration to South Australia has fluctuated only slightly over recent years, net interstate migration loss from South Australia has fallen 59.4% since 1994–95. In both 1997–98 and 1998–99, the gains from overseas migration exceeded the losses from interstate migration, the first time this has happened since 1991–92.

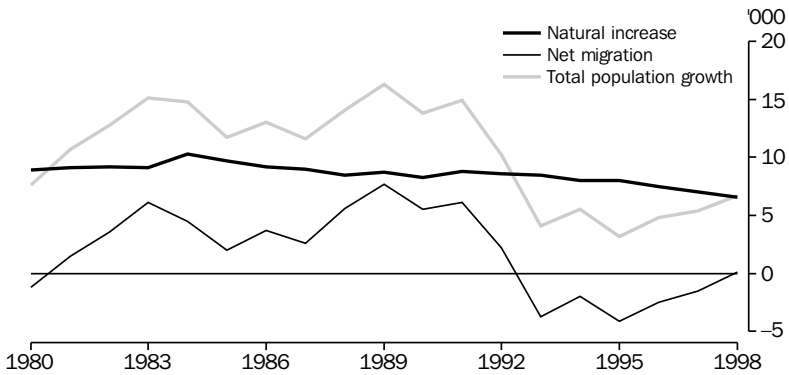
In 1998–99 South Australia experienced a net outflow of 2,869 persons interstate, with Victoria (50.7%) and Queensland (42.8%) being the main recipients. Those who move interstate are characteristically from the younger age groups, particularly 20–34 year olds and this has been a contributing factor over a number of years to the declining proportion of children in this State. In 1996–97 these age groups accounted for approximately half of the migration loss and in 1998–99 this proportion had increased to 70.0%.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1994–95

|         | Net migration    |          |            |        | Total population increase |
|---------|------------------|----------|------------|--------|---------------------------|
|         | Natural increase | Overseas | Interstate | Total  |                           |
| 1994–95 | 7 953            | 2 883    | -7 069     | -4 186 | 3 291                     |
| 1995–96 | 7 500            | 3 653    | -6 192     | -2 539 | 4 824                     |
| 1996–97 | 6 951            | 3 104    | -4 628     | -1 524 | 5 427                     |
| 1997–98 | 6 602            | 3 390    | -3 254     | 136    | 6 738                     |
| 1998–99 | 6 593            | 2 932    | -2 869     | 63     | 6 656                     |

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

2.3 COMPOSITION OF POPULATION GROWTH—At 30 June



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Regional population

Between 1991 and 1999, the Outer Adelaide Statistical Division experienced the highest growth rate in the State of 17.0%, while the Northern Statistical Division was at the other end of the scale, recording a fall of 6.9% (see table 2.4).

## 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Division and Subdivision(a)

| Statistical Division and Subdivision | Persons at 30 June |                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                      | 1991               | 1996             | 1999             |
| <b>Adelaide</b>                      |                    |                  |                  |
| Northern                             | 321 287            | 334 883          | 341 144          |
| Western                              | 213 035            | 208 691          | 210 011          |
| Eastern                              | 216 562            | 218 867          | 221 929          |
| Southern                             | 306 277            | 316 671          | 319 773          |
| <i>Total Adelaide</i>                | <i>1 057 161</i>   | <i>1 079 112</i> | <i>1 092 857</i> |
| <b>Outer Adelaide</b>                |                    |                  |                  |
| Barossa                              | 38 425             | 42 006           | 36 013           |
| Kangaroo Island                      | 4 134              | 4 228            | 4 387            |
| Onkaparinga                          | 26 146             | 29 640           | —                |
| Mount Lofty Ranges                   | —                  | —                | 37 386           |
| Fleurieu                             | 24 495             | 28 511           | 31 279           |
| <i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>          | <i>93 200</i>      | <i>104 385</i>   | <i>109 065</i>   |
| <b>Yorke and Lower North</b>         |                    |                  |                  |
| Yorke                                | 24 322             | 24 592           | 24 797           |
| Lower North                          | 19 559             | 19 466           | 19 261           |
| <i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>   | <i>43 881</i>      | <i>44 058</i>    | <i>44 058</i>    |
| <b>Murray Lands</b>                  |                    |                  |                  |
| Riverland                            | 34 426             | 34 840           | 41 899           |
| Murray Mallee                        | 33 017             | 32 616           | 26 536           |
| <i>Total Murray Lands</i>            | <i>67 443</i>      | <i>67 456</i>    | <i>68 435</i>    |
| <b>South East</b>                    |                    |                  |                  |
| Upper South East                     | 19 374             | 18 950           | 19 008           |
| Lower South East                     | 43 481             | 43 757           | 43 897           |
| <i>Total South East</i>              | <i>62 855</i>      | <i>62 707</i>    | <i>62 905</i>    |
| <b>Eyre</b>                          |                    |                  |                  |
| Lincoln                              | 26 817             | 26 868           | 27 116           |
| West Coast                           | 6 348              | 6 143            | 6 135            |
| <i>Total Eyre</i>                    | <i>33 165</i>      | <i>33 011</i>    | <i>33 251</i>    |
| <b>Northern</b>                      |                    |                  |                  |
| Whyalla                              | 26 891             | 24 710           | 23 943           |
| Pirie                                | 28 014             | 26 704           | 26 330           |
| Flinders Ranges                      | 22 998             | 21 417           | 20 292           |
| Far North                            | 10 691             | 10 693           | 11 938           |
| <i>Total Northern</i>                | <i>88 594</i>      | <i>83 524</i>    | <i>82 503</i>    |
| <b>South Australia</b>               | <b>1 446 299</b>   | <b>1 474 253</b> | <b>1 493 074</b> |

(a) Population estimates adjusted because of changes in statistical local area boundaries.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3235.4).

Urban centres  
and rural  
localities

An urban centre is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 persons. In the 1996 Census, 86.1% of persons were counted in urban areas comprising 978,100 in Urban Adelaide and 250,731 in Other Urban areas. This represented an increase of one percentage point from 85.1% in the 1991 Census.

2.5 PERSONS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

| Census | Urban       |          |         | Total<br>(including<br>migratory) |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|
|        | Adelaide(a) | Other(b) | Rural   |                                   |
| 1971   | 809 482     | 183 187  | 179 148 | 1 173 707                         |
| 1976   | 857 196     | 198 777  | 187 546 | 1 244 756                         |
| 1981   | 882 520     | 207 934  | 193 628 | 1 285 033                         |
| 1986   | 917 000     | 221 036  | 205 625 | 1 345 945                         |
| 1991   | 957 480     | 235 088  | 207 535 | 1 400 622                         |
| 1996   | 978 100     | 250 731  | 198 507 | 1 427 936                         |

(a) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division. (b) 'Other Urban' comprises clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a number of holiday regions which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

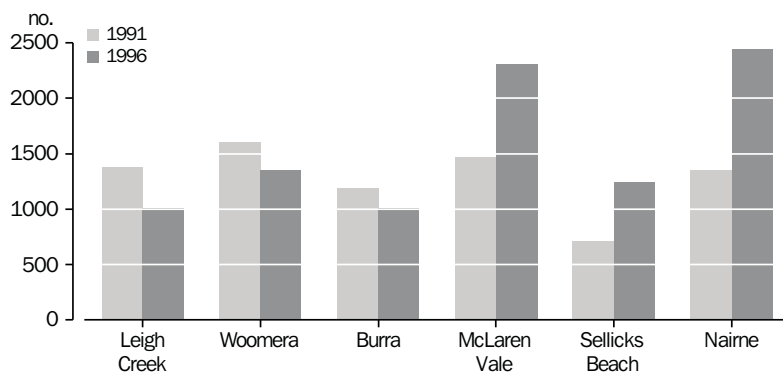
Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, South Australia* (Cat. no. 2016.4).

Of the South Australian population, only 17.6% are located in urban centres outside the capital city. This is low compared with New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland where there are at least nine centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000. Western Australia has six such centres, whereas in South Australia only Whyalla (23,382) and Mount Gambier (22,037) meet this criterion.

Between 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the largest percentage increase in population of urban centres occurred in Nairne (82.0%), Sellicks Beach (74.3%), McLaren Vale (57.5%) with Willunga (39.0%), Williamstown (35.0%) and Aldinga Beach (31.0%).

Substantial decreases in population were recorded in Leigh Creek (27.0%), Woomera (15.7%), Burra (15.4%) with Peterborough, Millicent and Keith, recording decreases of 13.2%, 7.8% and 7.4% respectively.

## 2.6 POPULATION IN SELECTED URBAN CENTRES



Source: Census of Population and Housing.

## 2.7 PERSONS IN URBAN CENTRES(a)

| Urban centre        | 1991    | 1996    | Urban centre   | 1991   | 1996   |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|--------|
| Adelaide            | 957 480 | 978 100 | Millicent      | 5 118  | 4 717  |
| Aldinga Beach       | 3 541   | 4 638   | Moonta         | 2 723  | 2 898  |
| Angaston            | 1 819   | 1 862   | Mount Barker   | 6 239  | 7 908  |
| Angle Vale          | n.a.    | 1 011   | Mount Gambier  | 21 153 | 22 037 |
| Ardrossan           | 1 008   | 1 081   | Murray Bridge  | 12 725 | 12 831 |
| Balaklava           | 1 439   | 1 441   | Nairne         | 1 346  | 2 450  |
| Barmera             | 1 859   | 1 837   | Naracoorte     | 4 711  | 4 674  |
| Berri               | 3 733   | 3 912   | Nuriootpa      | 3 321  | 3 486  |
| Bordertown          | 2 235   | 2 337   | Penola         | 1 147  | 1 189  |
| Burra               | 1 191   | 1 008   | Peterborough   | 2 138  | 1 855  |
| Ceduna              | 2 753   | 2 599   | Port Augusta   | 14 595 | 13 914 |
| Clare               | 2 575   | 2 815   | Port Elliot    | 1 203  | 1 427  |
| Cooper Pedy         | 2 491   | 2 762   | Port Lincoln   | 11 345 | 11 678 |
| Crafers-Bridgewater | 11 887  | 13 027  | Port Pirie     | 14 110 | 13 633 |
| Crystal Brook       | 1 282   | 1 323   | Quorn          | 1 056  | 1 038  |
| Freeling            | 888     | 1 144   | Renmark        | 4 256  | 4 366  |
| Gawler              | 13 835  | 15 484  | Roxby Downs    | 1 999  | 2 446  |
| Goolwa              | 3 018   | 3 723   | Sellicks Beach | 712    | 1 241  |
| Hahndorf            | 1 661   | 1 727   | Strathalbyn    | 2 623  | 2 962  |
| Jamestown           | 1 359   | 1 430   | Streaky Bay    | 957    | 1 011  |
| Kadina              | 3 536   | 3 589   | Tailem Bend    | 1 502  | 1 488  |
| Kapunda             | 1 979   | 2 195   | Tanunda        | 3 087  | 3 499  |
| Keith               | 1 176   | 1 089   | Tumby Bay      | 1 147  | 1 151  |
| Kingscote           | 1 443   | 1 529   | Victor Harbor  | 5 930  | 7 343  |
| Kingston (SE)       | 1 425   | 1 431   | Waikerie       | 1 748  | 1 798  |
| Leigh Creek         | 1 378   | 1 006   | Walleroo       | 2 465  | 2 516  |
| Lobethal            | 1 521   | 1 558   | Whyalla        | 25 526 | 23 382 |
| Loxton              | 3 322   | 3 310   | Williamstown   | 855    | 1 154  |
| Lyndoch             | 957     | 1 137   | Willunga       | 1 164  | 1 622  |
| Mannum              | 2 025   | 1 966   | Woodside       | 1 085  | 1 384  |
| McLaren Vale        | 1 469   | 2 313   | Woomera        | 1 600  | 1 349  |

(a) Urban centres are clusters of 1,000 or more persons. The figures are Census counts.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, South Australia (Cat. no. 2016.4).

**Age distribution**

The number of children aged 0–4 years in South Australia declined by 0.8% (10,200) in the 12 months to June 1999. Over the same period the number of children aged 0–4 years in Australia increased by 0.1%. While most States and Territories experienced a growth in the number of children greater than or equal to the national average, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia all experienced a decline.

Nationally the number of people aged 15–64 years grew by 1.5% during the 12 months to June 1999. However, South Australia (0.6%) increased by less than the national average, while most other States and Territories experienced growth rates above the national average. Only the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania experienced a decline in numbers.

South Australia also recorded a below average growth in the number of people aged 65 years and over (1.3%) compared with the national level (1.8%) during the 12 months to June 1999.

At 30 June 1999 just over half the population (50.5%) were females, with the distinction between males and females becoming evident in older age groups. In the age range 0–59 years, the proportion of males outnumber females, however, from 60–85 years and over female representation becomes progressively greater.

**2.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Age Group—30 June 1999**

| Age group (years) | Males          |              | Females        |              | Persons          |              |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
|                   | no.            | %            | no.            | %            | no.              | %            |
| 0–4               | 48 173         | 6.5          | 45 851         | 6.1          | 94 024           | 6.3          |
| 5–9               | 50 952         | 6.9          | 48 308         | 6.4          | 99 260           | 6.6          |
| 10–14             | 51 657         | 7.0          | 48 985         | 6.5          | 100 642          | 6.7          |
| 15–19             | 51 453         | 7.0          | 49 377         | 6.5          | 100 830          | 6.8          |
| 20–24             | 51 472         | 7.0          | 48 583         | 6.4          | 100 055          | 6.7          |
| 25–29             | 54 400         | 7.4          | 52 369         | 6.9          | 106 769          | 7.2          |
| 30–34             | 53 745         | 7.3          | 53 085         | 7.0          | 106 830          | 7.2          |
| 35–39             | 57 955         | 7.8          | 58 463         | 7.7          | 116 418          | 7.8          |
| 40–44             | 55 500         | 7.5          | 56 141         | 7.4          | 111 641          | 7.5          |
| 45–49             | 52 687         | 7.1          | 53 699         | 7.1          | 106 386          | 7.1          |
| 50–54             | 48 768         | 6.6          | 48 986         | 6.5          | 97 754           | 6.5          |
| 55–59             | 37 191         | 5.0          | 37 231         | 4.9          | 74 422           | 5.0          |
| 60–64             | 31 230         | 4.2          | 32 457         | 4.3          | 63 687           | 4.3          |
| 65–69             | 28 726         | 3.9          | 30 506         | 4.0          | 59 232           | 4.0          |
| 70–74             | 26 787         | 3.6          | 30 505         | 4.0          | 57 292           | 3.8          |
| 75–79             | 20 033         | 2.7          | 26 939         | 3.6          | 46 972           | 3.1          |
| 80–84             | 10 481         | 1.4          | 16 960         | 2.2          | 27 441           | 1.8          |
| 85 and over       | 7 115          | 1.0          | 16 304         | 2.2          | 23 419           | 1.6          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>738 325</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>754 749</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>1 493 074</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

(a) Preliminary estimates.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

## Indigenous population

The estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in June 1996 was 22,051, an increase of 2,242 (11.3%) from June 1991. This compares with an increase of 27,954 (1.9%) in the total population over the same period. As at 30 June 1996, Indigenous people comprised 1.5% of the total population in South Australia.

The age structure of the Indigenous population differs markedly from that of the total population, with the proportion under 15 years being 39.4%, compared with 20.3% for the total population. Persons aged 65 years and over comprised 2.7% of the Indigenous population and 14.0% of the total population. These figures reflect the relatively high fertility and the high mortality of the Indigenous population.

At 30 June 1996, the median age of Indigenous males was 19 years and Indigenous females 21 years. By comparison, the median age for the total population was 34 years for males and 36 years for females.

### 2.9 ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age and Sex—30 June 1996

| Age group (years) | Males         |              | Females       |              | Persons       |              |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|                   | no.           | %            | no.           | %            | no.           | %            |
| 0–4               | 1 542         | 14.3         | 1 516         | 13.5         | 3 058         | 13.9         |
| 5–9               | 1 544         | 14.3         | 1 489         | 13.2         | 3 033         | 13.8         |
| 10–14             | 1 291         | 11.9         | 1 310         | 11.7         | 2 601         | 11.8         |
| 15–19             | 1 024         | 9.5          | 1 064         | 9.5          | 2 088         | 9.5          |
| 20–24             | 1 009         | 9.3          | 1 076         | 9.6          | 2 085         | 9.5          |
| 25–29             | 966           | 8.9          | 1 052         | 9.4          | 2 018         | 9.2          |
| 30–34             | 874           | 8.1          | 943           | 8.4          | 1 817         | 8.2          |
| 35–39             | 684           | 6.3          | 746           | 6.6          | 1 430         | 6.5          |
| 40–44             | 591           | 5.5          | 569           | 5.1          | 1 160         | 5.3          |
| 45–49             | 396           | 3.7          | 428           | 3.8          | 824           | 3.7          |
| 50–54             | 306           | 2.8          | 302           | 2.7          | 608           | 2.8          |
| 55–59             | 203           | 1.9          | 234           | 2.1          | 437           | 2.0          |
| 60–64             | 131           | 1.2          | 176           | 1.6          | 307           | 1.4          |
| 65–69             | 107           | 1.0          | 138           | 1.2          | 245           | 1.1          |
| 70–74             | 58            | 0.5          | 69            | 0.6          | 127           | 0.6          |
| 75 and over       | 84            | 0.8          | 129           | 1.1          | 213           | 1.0          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>10 810</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>11 241</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>22 051</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, South Australia (Cat. no. 2034.4).

## Population projections

Population projections are estimates of future populations based on assumptions of demographic trends and are not predictions or forecasts. The following projections are based on a model that assumes a fertility rate only slightly lower than the current rate, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses. Using these assumptions the South Australian population is expected to reach 1.56 million by 2021, at which time the population of the ASD is expected to reach 1.17 million, while Australia's population is expected reach 22.92 million in 2021.

## Births and deaths

### Births

The number of births registered in South Australia has continually fallen over the past six years, with the 1998 figure of 18,226 births some 11% lower than the level recorded in 1993. A similar but less severe decline has occurred nationally with a fall of 4% over the same period to 249,616 births.

A concerted effort by all agencies involved to improve the reporting of Indigenous births has been a factor in the 12% increase in the number of Indigenous births registered in South Australia in 1998, and as a result, considerable care should be exercised in the use of these statistics. The available data suggests that parents of Indigenous babies tend to be younger than parents in the total population, with a median age of 25.5 years compared with 29.8 years.

The median age of parents in South Australia shows a slow but steady increase, with the median age of mothers increasing from 29.1 years in 1993 to 29.8 years in 1998. During the same period, the median age of South Australian fathers increased from 31.5 to 32.2 years. These rates are consistent with the national median ages which are 29.5 years for mothers and 32.0 years for fathers.

In Australia just over half (51.3%) of all births registered during 1998 were male babies, with every State and Territory recording slightly more male babies than female. In South Australia the male proportion was 50.8%.

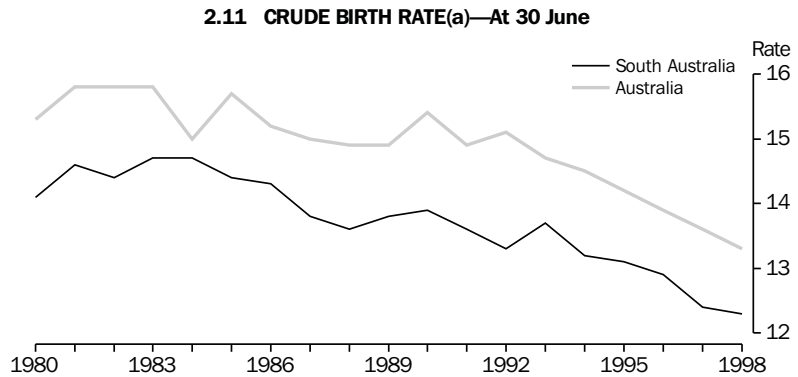
#### 2.10 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

| Particulars                                  | Unit  | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Live births                                  |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | no.   | 10 232 | 9 951  | 9 977  | 9 710  | 9 383  | 9 266  |
| Females                                      | no.   | 9 846  | 9 458  | 9 359  | 9 346  | 8 979  | 8 960  |
| Persons                                      | no.   | 20 078 | 19 409 | 19 336 | 19 056 | 18 362 | 18 226 |
| Total fertility rate                         | rate  | 1.787  | 1.744  | 1.760  | 1.756  | 1.703  | 1.703  |
| Crude birth rate                             | rate  | 13.7   | 13.2   | 13.2   | 12.9   | 12.4   | 12.3   |
| Female net reproduction rate                 | rate  | 0.862  | 0.833  | 0.836  | 0.845  | 0.822  | 0.830  |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | no.   | n.a.   | 273    | 281    | 284    | 302    | 313    |
| Females                                      | no.   | n.a.   | 258    | 273    | 273    | 289    | 348    |
| Persons                                      | no.   | n.a.   | 531    | 554    | 557    | 591    | 661    |
| All confinements                             |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Median age of mother                         | years | 29.1   | 29.2   | 29.4   | 29.4   | 29.7   | 29.8   |
| Median age of father                         | years | 31.5   | 31.7   | 31.9   | 32.0   | 32.2   | 32.2   |
| First nuptial confinements                   |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Number                                       | no.   | 6 220  | 5 925  | 5 717  | 5 332  | 5 174  | 5 168  |
| Median age of mother                         | years | 28.6   | 28.8   | 29.1   | 29.1   | 29.4   | 29.5   |

Source: Demography, South Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.4).



The South Australian birth rate per 1,000 resident population in 1998 was 12.3, the lowest on record. Graph 2.11 shows a steady decline in the crude birth rate of 1.8 points since 1980 (14.1). Nationally the decrease follows a similar pattern, falling from 15.3 in 1980 to 13.3 in 1998.



(a) Per 1,000 mean population.

Source: *Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

## Country of birth

At the 1996 Census, 21.3% of the South Australian population were born overseas, compared with 23.3% for Australia. South Australia has one of the highest concentrations of population born in the United Kingdom and Ireland (9.5%), while for people born in Europe (including the former USSR) the figure is 16.6%. Relatively few persons born in Asia choose to reside in South Australia, with migrants from this region constituting only 2.6% of the population, whereas the national proportion is 5.1%.

### 2.12 COUNTRY OF BIRTH

| Country of birth                       | Census<br>1991   | Census 1996(a) |                |                  |            |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|
|  | Persons          | Males          | Females        | Persons          | Change     |
|  | no.              | no.            | no.            | no.              | %          |
| Australia                              | 1 065 284        | 529 538        | 547 995        | 1 077 533        | 1.1        |
| New Zealand                            | 10 087           | 4 945          | 4 736          | 9 681            | -4.0       |
| Europe                                 |                  |                |                |                  |            |
| United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland | 145 872          | 65 869         | 69 340         | 135 209          | -7.3       |
| Germany                                | 14 348           | 6 244          | 6 997          | 13 241           | -7.7       |
| Greece                                 | 13 629           | 6 496          | 6 111          | 12 607           | -7.5       |
| Italy                                  | 28 962           | 14 304         | 12 915         | 27 219           | -6.0       |
| Netherlands                            | 9 862            | 4 503          | 4 412          | 8 915            | -9.6       |
| Poland                                 | 8 358            | 4 093          | 3 942          | 8 035            | -3.9       |
| Former Republic of Yugoslavia          | 9 044            | 5 326          | 4 602          | 9 928            | 9.8        |
| Other                                  | 21 997           | 10 789         | 10 384         | 21 173           | -3.7       |
| Total Europe                           | 252 072          | 117 624        | 118 703        | 236 327          | -6.2       |
| Asia                                   |                  |                |                |                  |            |
| China(b)                               | 2 663            | 1 512          | 1 550          | 3 062            | 15.0       |
| India                                  | 2 979            | 1 780          | 1 620          | 3 400            | 14.1       |
| Malaysia                               | 4 187            | 1 964          | 2 205          | 4 169            | -0.4       |
| Philippines                            | 3 076            | 1 128          | 2 850          | 3 978            | 29.3       |
| Viet Nam                               | 9 271            | 5 428          | 5 239          | 10 667           | 15.1       |
| Other Asia                             | 14 131           | 5 736          | 6 374          | 12 110           | -14.3      |
| Total Asia                             | 36 307           | 17 548         | 19 838         | 37 386           | 3.0        |
| Other countries                        | 14 228           | 9 654          | 9 476          | 19 130           | 34.5       |
| Total born outside Australia           | 312 694          | 149 771        | 152 753        | 302 524          | -3.3       |
| <b>Total (incl. not stated)</b>        | <b>1 400 622</b> | <b>699 787</b> | <b>722 735</b> | <b>1 422 522</b> | <b>1.6</b> |

(a) Excludes overseas visitors. (b) Excludes Taiwan province.

Source: Census of Population and Housing (Cat. no. 2015.4).

During 1998–99 there were 3,320 permanent settler arrivals in South Australia, 8.2% higher than the previous year, but still substantially lower than the decade high of 6,867 persons recorded in 1988–89. At under 4.0% of the national total in 1998–99, South Australia attracted a relatively small share of the migrant intake with the United Kingdom accounting for 19% of the State's intake and New Zealand (accounted for a further 13.0%). This is distinctly different from the national migration pattern, with 28.9% from New Zealand and 8.6% from the United Kingdom.

**2.13 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS(a)—1998–99**

| Former region/country of residence | South Australia |                     | Australia     |                         |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|                                    | Persons         | Proportion of State | Persons       | Proportion of Australia |
|                                    | no.             | %                   | no.           | %                       |
| Oceania and Antarctica             |                 |                     |               |                         |
| New Zealand                        | 430             | 13.0                | 24 320        | 28.9                    |
| Europe and the former USSR         |                 |                     |               |                         |
| United Kingdom                     | 630             | 19.0                | 7 210         | 8.6                     |
| Serbia/Montenegro                  | 140             | 4.2                 | 1 650         | 2.0                     |
| South-East Asia                    |                 |                     |               |                         |
| Philippines                        | 140             | 4.2                 | 3 070         | 3.7                     |
| Viet Nam                           | 95              | 2.9                 | 1 960         | 2.3                     |
| Indonesia                          | 35              | 1.1                 | 2 530         | 3.0                     |
| North-East Asia                    |                 |                     |               |                         |
| China(b)                           | 80              | 2.4                 | 4 960         | 5.9                     |
| Hong Kong                          | 55              | 1.7                 | 2 530         | 3.0                     |
| Other                              |                 |                     |               |                         |
| India                              | 50              | 1.5                 | 1 760         | 2.1                     |
| South Africa                       | 220             | 6.6                 | 5 080         | 6.0                     |
| All other countries                | 1 440           | 43.4                | 29 090        | 34.6                    |
| <b>Total all countries</b>         | <b>3 320</b>    | <b>100.0</b>        | <b>84 140</b> | <b>100.0</b>            |

(a) Data are presented on a State of residence/stay basis. (b) Excludes Taiwan Province.

Source: ABS, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*, unpublished data.

**Deaths**

There were 11,714 deaths of South Australian residents registered in 1998 which represents an increase of 0.5% over 1997 (table 2.14). The crude death rate (per 1,000 population) was 7.9 and the sex ratio was 108.5 with 6,095 males and 5,619 females.

**2.14 SUMMARY OF DEATHS**

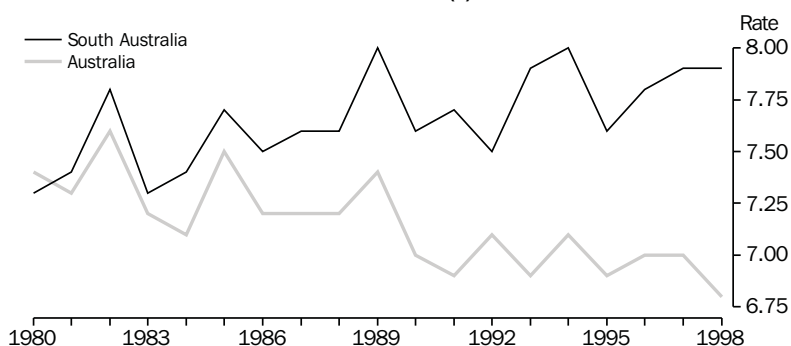
| Particulars                                  | Unit  | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total deaths                                 |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | no.   | 6 015  | 6 241  | 5 879  | 5 879  | 6 061  | 6 095  |
| Females                                      | no.   | 5 513  | 5 469  | 5 339  | 5 545  | 5 629  | 5 619  |
| Persons                                      | no.   | 11 528 | 11 710 | 11 218 | 11 606 | 11 658 | 11 714 |
| Sex ratio                                    | ratio | 109.1  | 114.1  | 110.1  | 109.3  | 107.1  | 108.5  |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | no.   | 61     | 69     | 73     | 72     | 89     | 74     |
| Females                                      | no.   | 50     | 54     | 48     | 46     | 43     | 53     |
| Persons                                      | no.   | 111    | 123    | 121    | 118    | 132    | 127    |
| Standardised death rate                      |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | rate  | 8.7    | 8.8    | 8.1    | 8.1    | 7.8    | 7.7    |
| Females                                      | rate  | 5.3    | 5.1    | 4.9    | 4.9    | 4.8    | 4.7    |
| Persons                                      | rate  | 6.8    | 6.7    | 6.3    | 6.3    | 6.1    | 6.0    |
| Crude death rate                             |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | rate  | 8.3    | 8.6    | 8.0    | 8.3    | 8.2    | 8.3    |
| Females                                      | rate  | 7.5    | 7.4    | 7.2    | 7.4    | 7.5    | 7.5    |
| Persons                                      | rate  | 7.9    | 8.0    | 7.6    | 7.8    | 7.9    | 7.9    |
| Median age at death                          |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Males  | years | 73.7   | 74.3   | 74.3   | 74.5   | 75.2   | 75.4   |
| Females                                      | years | 79.9   | 80.9   | 80.7   | 81.1   | 81.5   | 82.0   |

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

South Australia in 1998 had the highest recorded median ages at death for both males (75.4 years) and females (82.0 years), an increase from 1993 of 1.7 and 2.1 years respectively. By comparison the Australian median age at death was 74.5 years for males and 81.0 years for females, an increase from 1993 of 1.6 and 1.5 years respectively. This movement reflects the ageing population, as well as an increase in the life expectancy of males and females over the period.

From 1980 to the current period, South Australia's crude death rate has increased from 7.3 to 7.9, peaking in 1989 and 1994 at 8.0. Conversely, the national figure has decreased (from 7.4 in 1980 to 6.8 in 1998).

**2.15 CRUDE DEATH RATE(a)—At 30 June**



(a) Per 1,000 mean population.

Source: *Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

## Marriages and divorces

### Marriages

There were 8,022 marriages registered in South Australia in 1998, an increase of 77 (1.0%) over 1997. However, in the preceding five years, the number of marriages registered had fallen by 12.0%, from 9,114 in 1993 to 7,945 in 1997. The proportion of marriages performed by ministers of religion, while still accounting for just over half, has been steadily falling from 59.3% in 1993 to 52.2% in 1998.

**2.16 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES**

| All marriages                                | Unit | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Marriages registered                         | no.  | 9 114 | 8 909 | 8 547 | 8 011 | 7 945 | 8 022 |
| Crude marriage rate(a)                       | %    | 6.2   | 6.1   | 5.8   | 5.4   | 5.4   | 5.4   |
| Previous marital status                      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| First marriage both partners                 | no.  | 5 998 | 5 803 | 5 635 | 5 206 | 5 156 | 5 254 |
| First marriage one partner                   | no.  | 1 590 | 1 572 | 1 498 | 1 443 | 1 410 | 1 418 |
| Remarriage both partners                     | no.  | 1 526 | 1 534 | 1 414 | 1 362 | 1 379 | 1 350 |
| Marriages performed by ministers of religion |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Number                                       | no.  | 5 405 | 5 093 | n.a.  | 4 345 | 4 240 | 4 188 |
| Proportion                                   | %    | 59.3  | 57.2  | n.a.  | 54.2  | 53.4  | 52.2  |
| Civil celebrants                             |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Number                                       | no.  | 3 709 | 3 816 | n.a.  | 3 666 | 3 705 | 3 834 |
| Proportion                                   | %    | 40.7  | 42.8  | n.a.  | 45.8  | 46.6  | 47.8  |

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: *Demography, South Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

## Divorces

In 1998 there were 4,159 divorces granted, an increase of 44 (1.1%) over 1997. While the number of divorces increased from 1993 to 1996 there was a large decrease (5.6%) in 1997. Over the past six years there has been a substantial change in the proportion of divorces which involve children, increasing from 49.0% in 1993 to 57.0% in 1998. The current median duration of marriage is 11.8 years.

### 2.17 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES

|   | Unit  | 1993  | 1994  | 1995  | 1996  | 1997  | 1998  |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Divorces granted                                      | no.   | 4 063 | 4 192 | 4 199 | 4 358 | 4 115 | 4 159 |
| Crude divorce rate                                    | %     | 2.8   | 2.9   | 2.8   | 2.9   | 2.8   | 2.8   |
| Median duration of marriage                           | years | 11.3  | 11.2  | 11.5  | 11.7  | 11.8  | 11.8  |
| Median interval between marriage and final separation | years | 8.3   | 8.2   | 8.2   | 8.0   | 8.6   | 8.4   |
| Divorces involving children                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Number  | no.   | 1 999 | 1 990 | n.a.  | 2 456 | 2 327 | 2 380 |
| Proportion of total divorces                          | %     | 49.2  | 47.5  | n.a.  | 56.4  | 56.5  | 57.2  |
| Average number of children                            | no.   | 1.9   | 1.9   | n.a.  | 1.9   | 1.9   | 1.9   |
| Applicant   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Husband   | no.   | 1 369 | 1 435 | 1 298 | 1 353 | 1 267 | 1 284 |
| Wife  | no.   | 2 144 | 2 126 | 2 102 | 2 102 | 2 178 | 2 158 |
| Joint   | no.   | 550   | 631   | 799   | 903   | 670   | 717   |

Source: Demography, South Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.4).

## References

### Data sources

Statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources, including estimated resident population, which is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in the following publications: *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections—Concepts, Sources, and Methods, 1995* (Cat. no. 3228.0) and *'Experimental' Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

Births, deaths and marriages statistics are compiled and aggregated from data supplied by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, while divorce statistics are compiled from statistical reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

Net interstate migration estimates are derived from census data on interstate movement and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs serves as a source of statistics on overseas arrivals and departures. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons from most countries also provide information in visa applications.

Permanent settlers are persons who arrive from overseas with Australian migrant visas (regardless of stated or intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who arrive and indicate an intention to settle, and persons who are otherwise eligible to settle in Australia (such as the children of Australian citizens that are born overseas).

## **ABS sources**

*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, South Australia* (Cat. no. 2015.4)

*Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, South Australia* (Cat. no. 2034.4)

*Census of Population and Housing, Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, South Australia* (Cat. no. 2016.4)

*Population Growth and Distribution, Australia* (Cat. no. 2035.0)

*Regional Population Growth, Australia* (Cat. no. 3218.0)

*Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)

*Population Projections, 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0)

*Population by Age and Sex, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3235.4)

*Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4)

## **Further information**

### **ABS sources**

*Australian Demographic Trends* (Cat. no. 3102.0)

*Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0)

*Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0)

*Migration* (Cat. no. 3412.0)

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (Cat. no. 3401.0)

## Overview

This chapter provides a statistical overview of education in South Australia, including details of the number of schools, teachers and students.

Education is available to all South Australians in a variety of forms, with most being provided or supported by government agencies. State Government recurrent expenditure on education in 1998–99 was \$1,775m, of which primary and secondary expenditure amounted to \$1,360m (76.6% of the total). Other categories of education expenditure were: tertiary \$263m, preschool and special education \$129m, and student transportation \$23m. Capital expenditure on school buildings and equipment amounted to an additional \$33m.

## Schools and students

In August 1999 there were 824 schools in South Australia. Of these, 628 (76%) were government schools and 196 (24%) were non-government schools. There were two less government and one less non-government schools operating in 1999 than in 1998.

There were a total of 250,223 full-time students in South Australia during 1999, with 176,303 (70.5%) attending government schools and 73,920 (29.5%) attending non-government schools (table 3.1).

**3.1 STUDENTS(a), By Category of School—1999**

| Category of school     | Students       |              | Schools    |              |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|                        | no.            | %            | no.        | %            |
| Government schools     | 176 303        | 70.5         | 628        | 76.2         |
| Non-government schools |                |              |            |              |
| Anglican               | 9 469          | 3.8          | 12         | 1.5          |
| Catholic               | 41 372         | 16.5         | 108        | 13.1         |
| Other                  | 23 079         | 9.2          | 76         | 9.2          |
| Total                  | 73 920         | 29.5         | 196        | 23.8         |
| <b>All schools</b>     | <b>250 223</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>824</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

(a) Full-time students only.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Between 1995 and 1999, the total number of full-time students increased by 2.2% from 244,792 to 250,223. However, student numbers in government schools fell by 1.4%, compared with an increase of 9.3% in non-government schools.

**3.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Level of Study and Category of School**

| Students              | 1995           | 1996           | 1997           | 1998           | 1999           |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Primary               |                |                |                |                |                |
| Government            | 122 582        | 120 654        | 118 812        | 117 708        | 116 647        |
| Non-government        | 39 355         | 40 627         | 41 863         | 42 675         | 42 991         |
| <i>Total</i>          | <i>161 937</i> | <i>161 281</i> | <i>160 675</i> | <i>160 383</i> | <i>159 638</i> |
| Secondary             |                |                |                |                |                |
| Government            | 55 889         | 56 850         | 57 699         | 58 624         | 59 656         |
| Non-government        | 26 966         | 28 074         | 29 566         | 30 453         | 30 929         |
| <i>Total</i>          | <i>82 855</i>  | <i>84 924</i>  | <i>87 265</i>  | <i>89 077</i>  | <i>90 585</i>  |
| Total government      | 178 471        | 177 504        | 176 511        | 176 332        | 176 303        |
| Total non-government  | 66 321         | 68 701         | 71 429         | 73 128         | 73 920         |
| <b>Total students</b> | <b>244 792</b> | <b>246 205</b> | <b>247 940</b> | <b>249 460</b> | <b>250 223</b> |

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

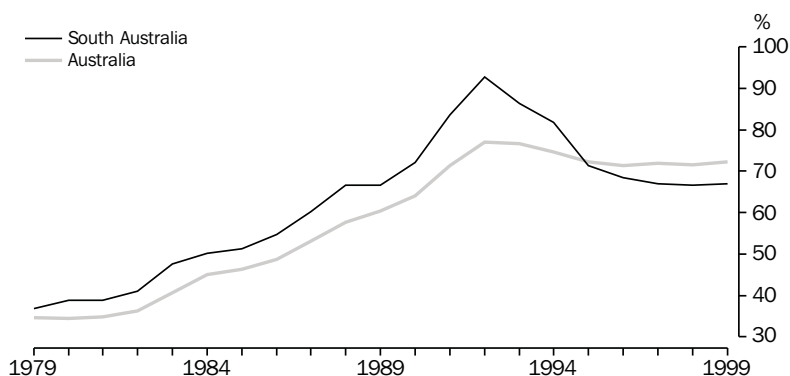
## Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate is the number of full-time students in Year 12 in any given year, expressed as a percentage of the number who started secondary schooling five years earlier (in Year 8 for South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory) or six years earlier (in Year 7 for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory). The retention rate is termed 'apparent' since it does not account for: students who repeat a year; adult re-entry students (from an earlier Year 8 cohort); inter-sector school transfers and migration (which can create retention rates in excess of 100%); students who spread Year 12 over two years; State differences in enrolment policy and full-time Year 12 workloads. Due to these factors, apparent retention rates are more useful as an indicator of changes over time within a State, rather than for comparisons across States.

Graph 3.3 illustrates the apparent retention rate for the last 20 years. Over the period 1979 to 1999, the apparent retention rate for full-time, Year 12 students in South Australia fluctuated from a low of 34.7% in 1979, to a peak of 92.7% in 1992, before falling to 67.0% in 1999, a level last observed in 1988–89. Changes in State Government educational policy towards part-time Year 12 schooling mixed with work experience and Vocational Education Training options, has contributed to the recent decline in the apparent retention rate for full-time students.



## 3.3 APPARENT RETENTION RATES



Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

## Indigenous students

In 1999, 92.0% of full-time equivalent (FTE) Indigenous students were enrolled in South Australian Government schools, with 4,193 attending primary schools and a further 1,480 attending secondary schools. The non-government schools sector reported 503 Indigenous students, with 364 in primary schools and 139 in secondary schools (table 3.4).

Overall there was a total increase of 149 (2.5%) Indigenous students from 1998.

### 3.4 INDIGENOUS(a) STUDENTS, By Level of Education and Category of School—1999

|              | Government   |              | Non-government |            | All schools  |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | Males        | Females      | Males          | Females    | Males        | Females      |
| Primary      | 2 120        | 2 073        | 182            | 182        | 2 302        | 2 255        |
| Secondary    | 716          | 764          | 69             | 70         | 785          | 834          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2 836</b> | <b>2 837</b> | <b>251</b>     | <b>252</b> | <b>3 087</b> | <b>3 089</b> |

(a) Full-time students only.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

## Teaching staff

There were 18,913 teaching staff at government and non-government schools in 1999, representing the equivalent of 16,764 full-time staff.

The number of FTE teaching staff in government schools remained relatively static in 1999, decreasing by only 6 from 1998 levels. This contrasted markedly with the situation in non-government schools, where an additional 160 teachers were employed to bring the total to 4,813 FTE staff. The average number of students per full-time teacher was 15.4 for non-government and 14.8 for government schools. Student-teacher ratios for all schools were 17.2 for primary and 12.1 for secondary schools.

More than three-quarters of teaching staff in primary schools were females, while the majority of secondary school teachers were males.

**3.5 NUMBER AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT OF TEACHING STAFF—1999**

| Category of school          | Males        | Females       | Persons       |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| NUMBER                      |              |               |               |
| Government                  | 4 635        | 8 738         | 13 373        |
| Non-government              |              |               |               |
| Anglican                    | 302          | 439           | 741           |
| Catholic                    | 915          | 1 941         | 2 856         |
| Other                       | 698          | 1 245         | 1 943         |
| <i>Total non-government</i> | <i>1 915</i> | <i>3 625</i>  | <i>5 540</i>  |
| <b>All schools</b>          | <b>6 550</b> | <b>12 363</b> | <b>18 913</b> |
| FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT(a)     |              |               |               |
| Government                  | 4 423        | 7 529         | 11 952        |
| Non-government              |              |               |               |
| Anglican                    | 273          | 371           | 644           |
| Catholic                    | 881          | 1 647         | 2 528         |
| Other                       | 635          | 1 006         | 1 641         |
| <i>Total non-government</i> | <i>1 789</i> | <i>3 024</i>  | <i>4 813</i>  |
| <b>All schools</b>          | <b>6 212</b> | <b>10 552</b> | <b>16 764</b> |

(a) Any discrepancy in the aggregation of figures is due to FTE being rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

## Participation in education

In South Australia 51.5% (102,300) of the estimated 198,600 persons aged 15–24 years were attending an educational institution in September 1999.

There were 30,100 higher education students in September 1999, an increase of 5,700 from the September 1997 figure. Training and Further Education (TAFE) students numbered 13,200, a decrease of 3,400 (20.5%) from the 16,600 recorded in 1997 while tertiary education participation rates remained stable, a little over 23% over the same period.

Within the 15–19 year age group, 71.5% of persons were attending an educational institution, with the majority (56.1%) attending school.

**3.6 EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE, Persons Aged 15–24 Years—Type of Institution**

|  | 1997         | 1998         | 1999         |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Type of institution attending                | '000         | '000         | '000         |
| All persons attending education institutions | 102.3        | 95.5         | 102.3        |
| School                                       | 56.5         | 55.5         | 56.4         |
| Tertiary(a)                                  | 45.7         | 40.0         | 45.8         |
| Higher education                             | 24.4         | 21.3         | 30.1         |
| TAFE   | 16.6         | 15.3         | 13.2         |
| Not attending                                | 94.3         | 101.9        | 96.3         |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>196.5</b> | <b>197.4</b> | <b>198.6</b> |

(a) Includes business colleges, industry skills centres and other educational institutions.

Source: *Participation in Education, Australia* (Cat. no. 6272.0).

## References

### Data sources

The school statistics were compiled from collections conducted in cooperation with the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs Task Force on School Statistics, by the State and Territory Departments of Education (government series) and by the Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (non-government series).

The methodologies employed compiling the government sector aggregates on which the statistics are based vary between the different State and Territory Departments of Education. They range from the manipulation of central administrative records to direct collection of data from establishments.

The Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs collects data directly from establishments in the non-government sector for all States and Territories.

### ABS sources

*Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0)

*Participation in Education, Australia* (Cat. no. 6272.0)

*Expenditure on Education, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 5510.0)

## Further information

### ABS sources

*A Directory of Education and Training Statistics* (Cat. no. 1136.0)

*Education and Training in Australia* (Cat. no. 4224.0)

*Education and Training Experience* (Cat. no. 6278.0)

*Schools, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 4220.0)

*Transition from Education to Work, Australia* (Cat. no. 6227.0)



## Overview

This chapter provides a selection of health statistics for South Australia, with data provided on public and private hospitals, infectious diseases, life expectancy and causes of death. Statistics on hospitals and infectious diseases in this chapter are obtained solely from the Department of Human Services, South Australia.

## Hospitals

Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Australian Health Care agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

At 30 June 2000, there were 79 recognised public hospitals in South Australia of which 13 are within metropolitan Adelaide (four of these are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school). Of the 46 private general hospitals in South Australia, 37 are within metropolitan Adelaide (nine of these are licensed day surgery facilities). There were also five psychiatric hospitals—two public and three private.

During 1999–2000 there were 515,408 separations in South Australian private and public hospitals, with 345.2 separations per 1,000 estimated resident population. Separations occur when an admitted patient (either an overnight stay or same day patient) leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital, or dies at the hospital.

The average number of beds available at June 2000 in private and public hospitals was 7,382, a decrease of 1.8% on the previous year's figure. This decrease is solely due to a decline in the average number of beds in recognised public hospitals (table 4.1).

## 4.1 SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL STATISTICS

| Items   | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Public</b>   |         |         |         |
| Recognised  |         |         |         |
| Number  | 79      | 79      | 79      |
| Average number of beds available(a)                       | 4 694   | 4 630   | 4 484   |
| Separations   | 343 032 | 350 120 | 353 488 |
| Psychiatric   |         |         |         |
| Number  | 2       | 2       | 2       |
| Average number of beds available(a)                       | 504     | 465     | 479     |
| Separations   | 4 241   | 3 657   | 3 592   |
| <b>Private(b)</b>   |         |         |         |
| General   |         |         |         |
| Number  | 46      | 44      | 46      |
| Average number of beds available(a)                       | 2 123   | 2 244   | 2 244   |
| Separations   | 144 627 | 148 379 | 156 083 |
| Psychiatric   |         |         |         |
| Number  | 3       | 3       | 3       |
| Average number of beds available(a)                       | 175     | 175     | 175     |
| Separations   | 2 879   | 2 524   | 2 245   |
| <b>Total</b>  |         |         |         |
| Number  | 130     | 128     | 130     |
| Separations   | 494 779 | 504 680 | 515 408 |
| Separations per 1 000 of estimated resident population(c) | 334.4   | 339.3   | 345.2   |

(a) Bed numbers are at June in each year. (b) Includes private day surgery facilities.

(c) Population estimates are based on June 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

In 1999-2000 there were 14,056 staff (average full-time equivalent) in South Australian public hospitals, 62 fewer staff than were employed in 1998-99.

There were 1,347,900 occupied bed days in 1999-2000 with an average length of stay of almost four days.

## 4.2 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOSPITALS, Staff and Selected Activities(a)

| Items                  | Unit | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 |
|------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Average staff employed | no.  | 14 022  | 14 118  | 14 056  |
| Occupied bed days      | '000 | 1 367.5 | 1 356.2 | 1 347.9 |
| Bed occupancy rate     | %    | 71.9    | 71.7    | 71.6    |
| Mean length of stay    | days | 4.13    | 4.04    | 3.97    |
| Same day admissions    | %    | 41.5    | 43.5    | 45.5    |

(a) Excludes private and public psychiatric hospitals.

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

## Infectious diseases

Data on notifiable diseases and sexually transmitted disease are sourced from the Department of Human Services, South Australia.

There are currently 35 conditions that must be notified to the Communicable Disease Control Branch (CDCB) under the Public and Environment Health Act. The role of the CDCB is to monitor and investigate infectious diseases in the community, in order to prevent the spread of these diseases and to reduce their impact on others. Priority is given to prevention, particularly immunisation, to eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases.

Medical practitioners and microbiological laboratories are obliged to notify the CDCB of cases suspected of having notifiable diseases and all notifications are recorded and appropriately followed up.

The majority of notifications in 1999 related to food and water-borne diseases, which are generally described as food poisoning. The organisms which most commonly cause these types of illness are the *Campylobacter* (2,431 cases notified in South Australia in 1999) and *Salmonella* organisms (954 cases notified in South Australia in 1999). Table 4.3 shows the number of cases notified by selected condition for the previous three years.

**4.3 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a)**

| Diseases   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Arboviral infection (predominantly Ross River virus) | 665   | 66    | 53    |
| Atypical mycobacterium infections                    | 32    | 35    | 46    |
| <i>Campylobacter</i> infection                       | 1 939 | 2 284 | 2 431 |
| Cryptosporidiosis                                    | 71    | 75    | 86    |
| Gonococcal infection                                 | 342   | 229   | 249   |
| Hepatitis A  | 94    | 98    | 124   |
| Legionellosis (Legionnaires' disease)                | 39    | 74    | 65    |
| Malaria  | 22    | 22    | 29    |
| Measles  | 29    | 5     | 6     |
| Meningococcal infection                              | 22    | 26    | 27    |
| Mumps  | 26    | 8     | 11    |
| Ornithosis   | 4     | —     | 9     |
| Pertussis (whooping cough)                           | 1 689 | 701   | 217   |
| Q-fever  | 8     | 24    | 8     |
| Rubella  | 199   | 17    | 4     |
| <i>Salmonella</i> infections                         | 568   | 520   | 954   |
| <i>Shigella</i> infection                            | 107   | 65    | 70    |
| Tuberculosis   | 48    | 54    | 69    |
| Typhoid fever  | 3     | 3     | 4     |
| <i>Yersinia</i> infection                            | 43    | 35    | 18    |

(a) Excludes sexually transmitted diseases.

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

Blood-borne viral infections, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C, are spread by sexual transmission and other exchange of body fluids, such as intravenous drug use. In 1999, 22 individuals were notified with HIV infection, 11 persons were notified with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and 9 individuals died of an AIDS defining illness. During 1999, medical notifications of Hepatitis C infection included 82 incident cases (newly acquired cases). Hepatitis B medical notifications in 1999 included 15 acute cases. In the same period 1,017 cases of Chlamydia, 237 cases of Gonorrhea and 16 cases of Syphilis were detected in South Australia (table 4.4).

| 4.4 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED AND BLOOD-BORNE DISEASES |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Disease   | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  |
| Sexually transmitted diseases                     |       |       |       |
| Chlamydia   | 1 056 | 1 059 | 1 017 |
| Gonorrhea   | 322   | 229   | 237   |
| Syphilis  | 31    | 23    | 16    |
| Blood-borne diseases                              |       |       |       |
| HIV cases   | 37    | 34    | 22    |
| AIDS cases  | 28    | 22    | 11    |
| AIDS deaths                                       | 10    | 17    | 9     |
| Hepatitis B (acute)                               | 18    | 16    | 15    |
| Hepatitis C (incident)                            | 51    | 71    | 82    |

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific deaths rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. Over the past 50 years, age-specific death rates in Australia have declined in all age groups. Consequently life expectancy at all ages has risen during this period.

South Australians have a higher life expectancy than that for Australia as a whole. A child born during 1996–1998 to a mother resident in South Australia has a life expectancy of 76.0 years (male) and 81.6 years (female), compared with the Australian expectation of 75.9 and 81.5 years respectively. A woman aged 40 years in 1996–1998 has a life expectancy of a further 42.7 years, and a man of the same age, a further 38 years.



**4.5 LIFE EXPECTANCY—1996–1998**

|             | Males | Females |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| Age (years) | years | years   |
| 0           | 76.02 | 81.64   |
| 5           | 71.52 | 77.02   |
| 10          | 66.56 | 72.06   |
| 15          | 61.61 | 67.11   |
| 20          | 56.83 | 62.21   |
| 25          | 52.16 | 57.32   |
| 30          | 47.48 | 52.44   |
| 35          | 42.78 | 47.57   |
| 40          | 38.08 | 42.74   |
| 45          | 33.41 | 37.95   |
| 50          | 28.82 | 33.25   |
| 55          | 24.38 | 28.67   |
| 60          | 20.19 | 24.25   |
| 65          | 16.33 | 20.01   |
| 70          | 12.87 | 16.01   |
| 75          | 9.86  | 12.34   |
| 80          | 7.33  | 9.14    |
| 85          | 5.38  | 6.52    |
| 90          | 4.06  | 4.62    |
| 95          | 3.36  | 3.43    |

Source: *Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

## Mortality

Death statistics presented in this section are deaths registered in 1998 anywhere in Australia of persons who were usually resident in South Australia.

### Causes of death

Diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attacks and strokes) remained the most significant cause of death for both men and women in 1998, with 41.2% of all deaths being attributed to that cause. Neoplasms (predominantly cancer) continued to be the second single leading cause of death, accounting for 26.5% of total deaths.

There were 456 male deaths due to external causes in 1998, 235 of which were due to accidents, and 199 of which were caused by suicide. Of the 191 female deaths due to external causes, 132 were due to accidents and 45 to suicides.

In 1998 there were 127 deaths registered where Indigenous origin of the deceased person was identified. The leading causes of death for the Indigenous population in 1998 were diseases of the circulatory system, accidents, poisoning and violence.

## 4.6 DEATHS, Selected Causes—1998

| Cause of death(a)  | Males        | Females      | Persons       | Proportion<br>of all deaths | Rate(b)      |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|  | no.          | no.          | no.           | %                           | persons      |
| Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)                                    | 68           | 62           | 130           | 1.1                         | 8.7          |
| Neoplasms (140–239)  | 1 717        | 1 385        | 3 102         | 26.5                        | 208.7        |
| Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240–279) | 201          | 165          | 366           | 3.1                         | 24.6         |
| Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (280–289)                       | 23           | 25           | 48            | 0.4                         | 3.2          |
| Mental disorders (290–319)   | 127          | 148          | 275           | 2.3                         | 18.5         |
| Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320–389)                      | 109          | 109          | 218           | 1.9                         | 14.7         |
| Diseases of the circulatory system (390–459)                                   | 2 331        | 2 497        | 4 828         | 41.2                        | 324.8        |
| Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)                                   | 658          | 625          | 1 283         | 11.0                        | 86.3         |
| Diseases of the digestive system (520–579)                                     | 208          | 190          | 398           | 3.4                         | 26.3         |
| Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580–599)                                | 103          | 113          | 216           | 1.8                         | 14.5         |
| Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (630–676)            | —            | —            | —             | —                           | —            |
| Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680–709)                         | 10           | 13           | 23            | 0.2                         | 1.5          |
| Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710–739)         | —            | —            | 8             | 0.1                         | 2.6          |
| Congenital anomalies (740–759)   | 19           | 20           | 39            | 0.3                         | 2.6          |
| Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)               | 18           | 14           | 32            | 0.3                         | 2.2          |
| Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780–799)                           | 29           | 22           | 51            | 0.4                         | 3.4          |
| Accidents, poisonings and violence (E800–E999)                                 | 456          | 191          | 647           | 5.5                         | 43.5         |
| <b>All causes of death</b>   | <b>6 095</b> | <b>5 619</b> | <b>11 714</b> | <b>100.0</b>                | <b>788.1</b> |

(a) Classified according to the ninth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases. (b) Rates are calculated on the number of deaths per 100,000 population.

Source: *Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

## Infant mortality

Infant mortality, defined as deaths of children aged under one year, has been traditionally viewed as an indicator of the general level of mortality, health and well-being of a population and as such has received special attention in public health policy. The infant mortality rate has declined markedly over the last 150 years. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout the 20th century.

There were 73 infant deaths recorded in South Australia during 1998. This was a decrease of 16.1% on the number registered in 1997 (87). South Australia's 1998 infant mortality rate of 4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest of all the States and Territories (the Australian infant mortality rate was 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births).

The fall in infant mortality is attributed to many factors, including: better nutrition in the general population; the introduction of antibiotics, and the virtual eradication of fatal epidemics; smaller families; higher living standards; improved pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births; the introduction of neonatal intensive care units at maternity hospitals, which have brought about a higher survival rate for small and immature infants.

## References

### Data sources

Hospital statistics are sourced from the Department of Human Services Monthly Management Summary System and Integrated South Australian Activity Collection.

Information obtained about infectious diseases was extracted from the web site of the Department of Human Services.

The registration of deaths is the responsibility of individual State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. As part of the registration process, information about the cause of death is generally supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death or by the coroner. The information is provided to the ABS by individual Registrars for coding and compilation into aggregated statistics. The causes of death, both underlying and multiple are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases which was adopted for worldwide use from 1979. The underlying cause of death is the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than the nature of the injury.

From 1995 onwards, life tables are based on deaths occurring in the reference and previous two years. They are produced at the Australian, State and Territory level as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary.

### ABS sources

*Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4)

*Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0)

*Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0)

### Non-ABS sources

South Australian Department of Human Services:  
<URL: [http:// www.dhs.sa.gov.au/health-digest/](http://www.dhs.sa.gov.au/health-digest/)>

## Further information

### ABS sources

*Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8554.0)

*Australian Social Trends* (Cat. no. 4102.0)

*Children, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (Cat. no. 4119.0)

*Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia, 1997–98*  
(Cat. no. 8550.0)

*Dental Services, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8552.0)

*Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia, 1997–98*  
(Cat. no. 8553.0)

*Private Hospitals, Australia 1998–99* (Cat. no. 4390.0)

*Suicides, Australia, 1921 to 1998* (Cat. no. 3309.0)

**Non-ABS**

The following related publications are issued by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Distribution Centre, GPO Box 84, Canberra ACT 2601.

*Australia's Health, 2000*

*Australian Hospital Statistics 1997-98*

*Medical Labour Force, 1998*

*Medical Workforce Supply and Demand in Australia: a discussion paper, 1999*

*National Health Data Dictionary, Version 7.0, 1998*

*Nursing Labour Force, 1998*

Other publications are available from the Australian Government Information Shop, 10 Mort Street, Braddon ACT 2612.

## Overview

This chapter includes information about South Australia's tourism and cultural activities, including the arts and recreation.

## Tourism

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the number of short-term international visitors who specified South Australia as their main destination increased by 31.9%. For Australia, the number of visitors increased by 10.2% during the same period. South Australia's share of the total number of international visitors to Australia increased slightly from 2.2% in 1997–98 to 2.6% in 1999–2000.

In 1999–2000, the main sources of international visitors to South Australia were the United Kingdom (20.2%), New Zealand (10.3%), the United States of America (9.6%), and Singapore (9.3%).

Table 5.1 shows the country of residence of international visitors to South Australia. Between 1997–98 to 1999–2000, the most significant growth in visitor numbers to South Australia came from Singapore, with an increase of 107.7%, followed by Malaysia (77.4%) and Canada (48.5%).

**5.1 COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, South Australia**  
Main State of Intended Stay(a)

|                          | 1997–98       | 1998–99       | 1999–00        | Proportion<br>of 1999–00<br>total |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Country of residence     | no.           | no.           | no.            | %                                 |
| United Kingdom           | 20 340        | 20 390        | 24 770         | 20.2                              |
| United States of America | 9 060         | 7 960         | 11 800         | 9.6                               |
| New Zealand              | 11 540        | 10 160        | 12 550         | 10.3                              |
| Japan                    | 8 590         | 7 510         | 9 090          | 7.4                               |
| Germany                  | 5 070         | 5 480         | 6 260          | 5.1                               |
| Singapore                | 5 470         | 7 240         | 11 360         | 9.3                               |
| Malaysia                 | 3 540         | 5 430         | 6 280          | 5.1                               |
| Hong Kong                | 2 720         | 3 120         | 3 830          | 3.1                               |
| Italy                    | 2 130         | 1 820         | 2 580          | 2.1                               |
| Canada                   | 1 980         | 2 300         | 2 940          | 2.4                               |
| Other countries          | 22 290        | 23 400        | 30 870         | 25.2                              |
| <b>All countries</b>     | <b>92 730</b> | <b>94 810</b> | <b>122 330</b> | <b>100.0</b>                      |

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

Of the 122,330 international visitors who identified South Australia as their main destination in 1999–2000, 39.3% nominated taking a holiday as the reason for their visit, an increase of almost 9 percentage points from the 1997–98 level (table 5.2). In contrast, the proportion of visitors who nominated visiting friends/relatives decreased from 38.4% in 1997–98 to 32.9% in 1999–2000.

## 5.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), South Australia as Main State of Intended Stay

| Reason for journey         | 1997–98       |              | 1998–99       |              | 1999–00        |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|                            | no.           | %            | no.           | %            | no.            | %            |
| Convention/conference      | 5 460         | 5.9          | 3 470         | 3.7          | 4 700          | 3.8          |
| Business                   | 11 400        | 12.3         | 9 880         | 10.4         | 12 500         | 10.2         |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 35 630        | 38.4         | 33 930        | 35.8         | 40 290         | 32.9         |
| Holiday                    | 28 190        | 30.4         | 32 680        | 34.5         | 48 070         | 39.3         |
| Employment                 | 810           | 0.9          | 1 130         | 1.2          | 1 060          | 0.9          |
| Education                  | 5 290         | 5.7          | 6 050         | 6.4          | 6 410          | 5.2          |
| Other and not stated       | 5 940         | 6.4          | 7 670         | 8.1          | 9 300          | 7.6          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>92 720</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>94 810</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>122 330</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

## Tourist accommodation

At 30 June 2000, South Australia had 233 licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments (table 5.3). Motels and guest houses accounted for 63.1% of all accommodation establishments in South Australia.

Takings from accommodation for licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased from \$182.3m in 1998–99 to \$194.7m in 1999–2000, an increase of 6.8%. An increase was recorded for each accommodation type in 1999–2000 when compared with the 1998–99 financial year.

## 5.3 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)

|  |        | Quarter ended |          |          |           | Year ended June 2000 |
|--|--------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Particulars                                  | Unit   | Sep 1999      | Dec 1999 | Mar 2000 | June 2000 |                      |
| LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES              |        |               |          |          |           |                      |
| Establishments                               | no.    | 62            | 62       | 62       | 60        | 60                   |
| Guest rooms                                  | no.    | 3 988         | 4 090    | 4 065    | 4 037     | 4 037                |
| Persons employed                             | no.    | 3 994         | 4 146    | 4 093    | 3 910     | 3 910                |
| Room occupancy rates                         | %      | 58.0          | 61.6     | 60.1     | 58.7      | 59.6                 |
| Bed occupancy rates                          | %      | 34.3          | 37.3     | 36.1     | 35.0      | 35.7                 |
| Gross takings from accommodation             | \$'000 | 20 959        | 24 619   | 23 738   | 23 033    | 92 349               |
| MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES      |        |               |          |          |           |                      |
| Establishments                               | no.    | 146           | 146      | 146      | 147       | 147                  |
| Guest rooms                                  | no.    | 5 175         | 5 166    | 5 168    | 5 212     | 5 212                |
| Persons employed                             | no.    | 2 060         | 2 040    | 1 996    | 1 954     | 1 954                |
| Room occupancy rates                         | %      | 50.7          | 55.1     | 55.3     | 53.1      | 53.6                 |
| Bed occupancy rates                          | %      | 28.1          | 30.9     | 31.9     | 29.9      | 30.2                 |
| Gross takings from accommodation             | \$'000 | 17 812        | 19 928   | 19 956   | 19 309    | 77 005               |
| SERVICED APARTMENTS                          |        |               |          |          |           |                      |
| Establishments                               | no.    | 23            | 26       | 26       | 26        | 26                   |
| Guest rooms                                  | no.    | 1 084         | 1 207    | 1 213    | 1 208     | 1 208                |
| Persons employed                             | no.    | 451           | 463      | 462      | 479       | 479                  |
| Room occupancy rates                         | %      | 60.2          | 61.5     | 62.6     | 62.7      | 61.8                 |
| Bed occupancy rates                          | %      | 33.5          | 32.2     | 34.3     | 34.3      | 33.6                 |
| Gross takings from accommodation             | \$'000 | 5 265         | 6 462    | 6 739    | 6 912     | 25 378               |
| TOTAL HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS |        |               |          |          |           |                      |
| Establishments                               | no.    | 231           | 234      | 234      | 233       | 233                  |
| Guest rooms                                  | no.    | 10 247        | 10 463   | 10 466   | 10 457    | 10 457               |
| Persons employed                             | no.    | 6 505         | 6 649    | 6 551    | 6 343     | 6 343                |
| Room occupancy rates                         | %      | 54.5          | 58.4     | 58.0     | 56.4      | 56.8                 |
| Bed occupancy rates                          | %      | 30.9          | 33.2     | 33.7     | 32.2      | 32.5                 |
| Gross takings from accommodation             | \$'000 | 44 037        | 51 010   | 50 433   | 49 254    | 194 734              |

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

## Culture Funding

Governments in Australia provide considerable financial support to the cultural sector and in 1998–99, \$3,750.7m was expended by the Commonwealth, State and Territory and local governments on cultural activities. Total cultural funding in 1998–99 for South Australia was estimated at \$240.5m, of which the State Government contributed \$184.8m (76.8%) and local government contributed \$55.7m (23.2%). State Government funding per head of population was \$124.10 in 1998–99.

State Government funding for Culture has increased in South Australia by 51.0% over the five-year period from 1994–95 to 1998–99. The size of this increase needs to be seen in the context of relatively low base levels of funding: National parks and wildlife services increased by \$38.0m (124.3%); Zoological and botanic gardens increased by \$6.9m (117.4%); Performing arts venues and arts centres increased by \$13.0m (117.1%); Art galleries have fallen by \$9.6m (60.8%).

Most categories have seen funding rise and fall during the five years, with only Zoological and botanic gardens, and Libraries and archives experiencing increases each year.

Table 5.4 shows State Government outlays for six of the most significant cultural categories.

**5.4 CULTURAL FUNDING BY STATE GOVERNMENT, Major Category**

|   | South Australia |              |              |              |              |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 1994–95         | 1995–96      | 1996–97      | 1997–98      | 1998–99      |
|   | \$m             | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          |
| Zoological and botanic gardens          | 5.9             | 7.7          | 7.7          | 8.4          | 12.8         |
| Libraries and archives                  | 24.9            | 25.1         | 25.6         | 26.8         | 27.5         |
| Museums                                 | 10.6            | 11.0         | 9.1          | 9.0          | 14.0         |
| Art galleries                           | 15.8            | 9.5          | 6.4          | 6.6          | 6.2          |
| Performing arts venues and arts centres | 11.3            | 19.6         | 11.6         | 13.3         | 24.5         |
| National parks and wildlife services    | 30.6            | 34.9         | 34.9         | 31.1         | 68.6         |
| Other                                   | 23.3            | 19.5         | 25.2         | 32.6         | 31.1         |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>122.4</b>    | <b>127.3</b> | <b>120.5</b> | <b>127.8</b> | <b>184.8</b> |

Source: Cultural Funding, Australia (Cat. no. 4183.0).

A comparison of South Australian attendance rates, for various cultural venues and activities with Australia's rate is shown in table 5.5.

Cinema was by far the most popular cultural venue, with 66.8% of South Australians aged 15 years and over, attending at least once during the 12 months ending April 1999. The next most popular venues were Libraries (41.2%), Botanic gardens (38.2%) and Animal or marine parks (35.6%).



## 5.5 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES—April 1999

| Venue/activity         | Persons<br>'000 | Attendance rate    |           |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|
|                        |                 | South<br>Australia | Australia |
|                        |                 | %                  | %         |
| Art gallery            | 256.5           | 21.4               | 21.2      |
| Museum                 | 262.4           | 21.9               | 19.9      |
| Animal or marine parks | 425.6           | 35.6               | 33.9      |
| Botanic gardens        | 456.4           | 38.2               | 36.1      |
| Library                | 492.5           | 41.2               | 38.1      |
| Popular music          | 333.0           | 27.9               | 25.4      |
| Classical music        | 108.6           | 9.1                | 8.8       |
| Theatre                | 196.3           | 16.4               | 16.5      |
| Dance                  | 114.1           | 9.5                | 9.0       |
| Opera or musical       | 161.7           | 13.5               | 16.3      |
| Other performing arts  | 175.6           | 14.7               | 17.8      |
| Circus                 | 73.8            | 6.2                | 9.3       |
| Cinema                 | 798.5           | 66.8               | 67.0      |

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0).

Table 5.6 shows that in the 12 months to April 2000, 56,400 children aged 5–14 years (28.3%) were involved in at least one of the four selected organised cultural activities outside school hours. Twice as many girls as boys (38.1% compared with 19.1%) participated in at least one of these activities.

Playing a musical instrument was the most popular of the selected activities (16.9%) followed by dancing (9.7%), singing (6.4%) and drama (4.1%). Participation in playing a musical instrument was highest for children aged 9–11 years and the lowest for children aged 5–8 years.

The activity with the highest ratio of girls to boys was dancing with more than eight times more girls participating than boys.

**5.6 SELECTED ORGANISED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN— April 2000**

|                        | Playing<br>a musical<br>instrument | Singing | Dancing | Drama | Total(b) |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|----------|
| NUMBER ('000)          |                                    |         |         |       |          |
| Sex                    |                                    |         |         |       |          |
| Males                  | 15.0                               | 4.3     | *2.0    | *3.2  | 19.5     |
| Females                | 18.7                               | 8.3     | 17.3    | 5.0   | 36.9     |
| Age group (years)      |                                    |         |         |       |          |
| 5–8                    | 10.4                               | 3.6     | 10.0    | *2.7  | 20.3     |
| 9–11                   | 12.8                               | 4.3     | 5.2     | *2.8  | 18.8     |
| 12–14                  | 10.5                               | 4.8     | 4.1     | *2.6  | 17.3     |
| Total                  | 33.7                               | 12.7    | 19.3    | 8.1   | 56.4     |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) |                                    |         |         |       |          |
| Sex                    |                                    |         |         |       |          |
| Males                  | 14.7                               | 4.3     | *1.9    | *3.1  | 19.1     |
| Females                | 19.3                               | 8.6     | 17.9    | 5.1   | 38.1     |
| Age group (years)      |                                    |         |         |       |          |
| 5–8                    | 13.1                               | 4.6     | 12.6    | *3.4  | 25.5     |
| 9–11                   | 21.0                               | 7.0     | 8.5     | *4.6  | 30.9     |
| 12–14                  | 17.9                               | 8.1     | 7.0     | *4.5  | 29.5     |
| Total                  | 16.9                               | 6.4     | 9.7     | 4.1   | 28.3     |

(a) Relates to children aged 5–14 years who participated in selected cultural activities outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4901.0).

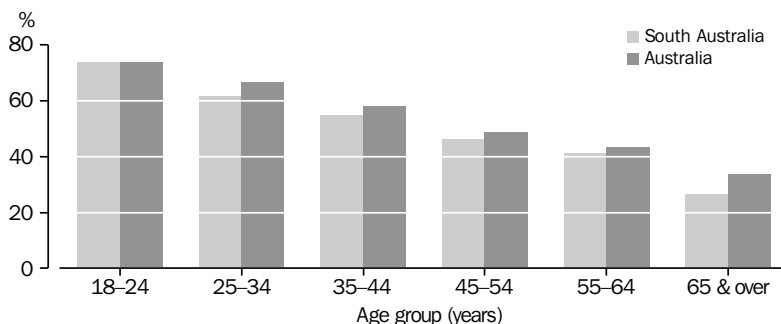
## Sport

In South Australia, 50.1% (548,000) of persons aged 18 years and over, participated in sport or physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview in 1999–2000. This is below the national average participation rate (54.7%) and the lowest recorded compared with other States and Territories.

Males in South Australia had a higher participation rate (54.4%) than females (45.9%). Participation rates were highest for the 18–24 year age group (males 82.9% and females 63.9%), and declined steadily with age, with the rate for persons aged 65 years and over falling to 30.0% for males and 23.1% for females.

Graph 5.7 compares South Australian's participation in sport and physical activities with the national participation rate. There is a similarity between South Australia and the national participation rate for the 18–24 year age group, however, South Australia is below the national participation rate for all other age groups, with the 65 years and over age group being the most apparent.

## 5.7 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a)



(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

The sports and physical activities that attracted the most participants for persons aged 18 years and over during 1999–2000 in South Australia were walking, aerobics/fitness, swimming and golf. The most popular activity for females was walking with 115,900 participants, followed by aerobics/fitness with 67,600 participants. The most popular activity for males was also walking with 72,000 participants, followed by golf with 63,100 participants.

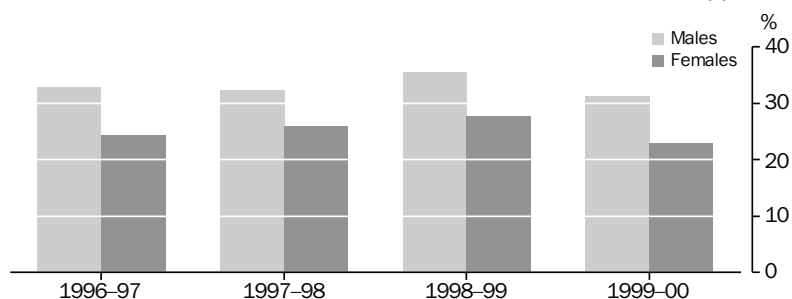
## 5.8 PARTICIPANTS(a), Selected Sport and Physical Activities—1999–00

|                               | Males  |                    | Females |                    | Persons |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|
|                               | Number | Participation rate | Number  | Participation rate | Number  | Participation rate |
| Sport and physical activities | '000   | %                  | '000    | %                  | '000    | %                  |
| Walking                       | 72.0   | 13.4               | 115.9   | 20.8               | 187.9   | 17.2               |
| Aerobics/fitness              | 33.2   | 6.2                | 67.6    | 12.1               | 100.7   | 9.2                |
| Swimming                      | 31.4   | 5.8                | 56.8    | 10.2               | 88.2    | 8.1                |
| Golf                          | 63.1   | 11.7               | 12.2    | 2.2                | 75.3    | 6.9                |
| Tennis                        | 42.6   | 7.9                | 31.4    | 5.6                | 74.0    | 6.8                |
| Fishing                       | 36.8   | 6.8                | 12.1    | 2.2                | 48.9    | 4.5                |
| Cycling                       | 27.5   | 5.1                | 17.5    | 3.1                | 45.0    | 4.1                |
| Lawn bowls                    | 22.6   | 4.2                | 15.2    | 2.7                | 37.8    | 3.5                |
| Running                       | 27.4   | 5.1                | *9.0    | *1.6               | 36.4    | 3.3                |
| Netball                       | **1.4  | **0.3              | 32.4    | 5.8                | 33.8    | 3.1                |

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Graph 5.9 shows the South Australian participation rate in sport and physical activities organised by a club, association or school. From 1996–97 to 1998–99, the participation rate rose steadily from 28.6% to 31.5% before declining to 26.9% in the most recent survey. In terms of persons involved, the number of participants has decreased from 309,300 in 1996–97 to 294,100 in 1999–2000. The graph also highlights the fact that male participation rates continue to be higher than those for females.

**5.9 PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a)**

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in organised sport or physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview in the year shown. Includes predominantly urban areas only.

Source: *Participation in Sport and physical Activities, Australia, 1999-2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

In the 12 months to April 2000, 122,500 (61.5%) children aged 5-14 years participated in organised sport by a school, club, or association, outside school hours. The participation rate was higher for boys (33.3%) than girls (28.2%).

The sports that attracted the most boys were Australian Rules football with a participation rate of 26.5%, outdoor soccer (15%), basketball (13.3%) and swimming (12.4%). For girls, the most popular sports were netball (27%), swimming (16.1%), tennis (9.6%) and basketball (9%) (table 5.10).

**5.10 CHILDREN(a) WHO PLAYED ORGANISED SPORT— April 2000**

|                               | Males  |                    | Females |                    | Persons |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|
|                               | Number | Participation rate | Number  | Participation rate | Number  | Participation rate |
|                               |        | %                  |         | %                  |         | %                  |
| Age group (years)             | '000   | %                  | '000    | %                  | '000    | %                  |
| 5-8                           | 21.4   | 26.9               | 19.6    | 24.6               | 41.0    | 51.5               |
| 9-11                          | 23.9   | 39.3               | 19.8    | 32.5               | 43.7    | 71.8               |
| 12-14                         | 21.0   | 35.9               | 16.8    | 28.6               | 37.8    | 64.5               |
| Total                         | 66.3   | 33.3               | 56.1    | 28.2               | 122.5   | 61.5               |
| Sports                        |        |                    |         |                    |         |                    |
| Swimming                      | 12.7   | 12.4               | 15.6    | 16.1               | 28.3    | 14.2               |
| Australian Rules football     | 27.1   | 26.5               | 0.3     | 0.3                | 27.4    | 13.8               |
| Netball                       | 0.9    | 0.9                | 26.2    | 27.0               | 27.1    | 13.6               |
| Basketball                    | 13.6   | 13.3               | 8.8     | 9.0                | 22.4    | 11.2               |
| Tennis                        | 11.1   | 10.9               | 9.3     | 9.6                | 20.4    | 10.3               |
| Soccer (outdoor)              | 15.3   | 15.0               | 2.3     | 2.4                | 17.6    | 8.9                |
| Cricket (outdoor)             | 12.5   | 12.2               | 0.5     | 0.5                | 13.0    | 6.5                |
| Martial arts                  | 3.3    | 3.3                | 3.3     | 3.4                | 6.6     | 3.3                |
| Athletics and track and field | 4.0    | 3.9                | 2.5     | 2.6                | 6.5     | 3.2                |
| Baseball                      | 5.0    | 4.9                | 0.8     | 0.9                | 5.8     | 2.9                |
| Gymnastics                    | 1.4    | 1.3                | 3.6     | 3.7                | 5.0     | 2.5                |
| Hockey                        | 1.7    | 1.7                | 2.1     | 2.2                | 3.9     | 1.9                |

(a) Relates to children aged 5-14 years who participated in organised sports (to a maximum of three per child) outside school hours during 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4901.0).

## Attendance

During the 12 months ending April 1999, 52.3% (625,200 persons) of the South Australian population aged 15 years and over, attended sporting matches or competitions (excluding junior and school sports), while the national rate was 47.1%.

Table 5.11 lists the main spectator sports, comparing the South Australian attendance rates with the national attendance rates.

Australian Rules Football was the most popular spectator sport in South Australia, attracting 402,600 persons (33.7%) with motor sports (14.3%), horse racing (10.1%), cricket (7.2%) and basketball (5.3%) making up the five most popular spectator sports.

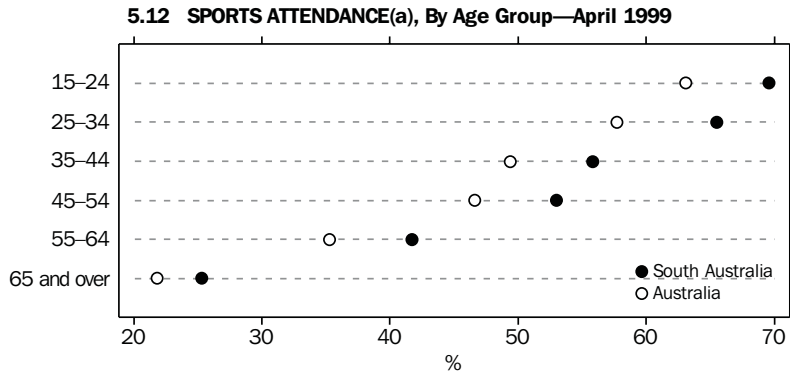
The attendance rates for males were higher than those for females for most spectator sports listed. Of the sports listed in table 5.11, netball had the highest proportion of females to males attending, where female spectators outnumbered males by more than three to one.

**5.11 PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS—April 1999**

| Sport            | South Australia |                         |         |                         |         |                         | Australia               |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                  | Males           |                         | Females |                         | Persons |                         | Persons                 |
|                  | Number          | Attend-<br>ance<br>rate | Number  | Attend-<br>ance<br>rate | Number  | Attend-<br>ance<br>rate | Attend-<br>ance<br>rate |
|                  | '000            | %                       | '000    | %                       | '000    | %                       | %                       |
| Australian Rules | 237.4           | 40.6                    | 165.1   | 27.0                    | 402.6   | 33.7                    | 16.8                    |
| Horse racing     | 62.9            | 10.8                    | 57.8    | 9.5                     | 120.7   | 10.1                    | 11.8                    |
| Motor sport      | 118.6           | 20.3                    | 52.5    | 8.6                     | 171.0   | 14.3                    | 10.6                    |
| Rugby League     | 8.1             | 1.4                     | *5.4    | *0.9                    | 13.5    | 1.1                     | 10.1                    |
| Cricket          | 59.3            | 10.1                    | 27.0    | 4.4                     | 86.3    | 7.2                     | 6.3                     |
| Soccer           | 38.2            | 6.5                     | 18.4    | 3.0                     | 56.6    | 4.7                     | 4.2                     |
| Harness racing   | 21.3            | 3.6                     | 19.6    | 3.2                     | 40.9    | 3.4                     | 3.6                     |
| Basketball       | 32.4            | 5.5                     | 31.1    | 5.1                     | 63.5    | 5.3                     | 3.5                     |
| Rugby Union      | *2.3            | *0.4                    | **1.6   | **0.3                   | *3.9    | *0.3                    | 3.0                     |
| Tennis           | 14.5            | 2.5                     | 18.3    | 3.0                     | 32.8    | 2.7                     | 3.0                     |
| Dog racing       | 13.3            | 2.3                     | *6.1    | *1.0                    | 19.5    | 1.6                     | 1.9                     |
| Netball          | 7.7             | 1.3                     | 30.1    | 4.9                     | 37.8    | 3.2                     | 1.7                     |

Source: *Sports Attendance, Australia* (Cat. no. 4174.0).

South Australia's attendance rate was slightly higher than the national rate at sporting events for all age groups, with sports attendance gradually declining with age (graph 5.12). The attendance rate for persons in South Australia, aged 15–24 years was 69.6% compared with 63.1% nationally, and nearly three times that of a person aged 65 years and over (25.3% in South Australia and 21.8% nationally).



(a) Includes predominantly urban areas only.

Source: Sports Attendance, Australia (Cat. no. 4174.0).

**Leisure**  
**Children's**  
**activities**

The participation rate was higher for boys than girls in all five selected leisure activities, i.e. skateboarding/rollerblading, bike riding, watching television or videos, playing electronic or computer games, art and craft activities.

Television or videos were watched outside of school hours by 96% of children in the past two weeks of school and was the most popular leisure activity undertaken for each age groups. Electronic or computer games were played by 70.9% of children, being more popular in the 9–14 year age group (75.9%) compared with 5–8 year age group (63.3%).

For both boys and girls, participation in art and craft was less popular for the older age groups with rates ranging from 65.1% for children aged 5–8 years to 29.9% for children aged 12–14 years.

The percentage of children bike riding peaked at aged 5–8 years (71.8%) compared with children aged 9–11 years (65.4%) and 12–14 years (43.7%).

Only 26% of children undertook skateboarding or rollerblading, this activity being more popular with boys (28.9%) than girls (22.9%).

**5.13 SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN(a)—April 2000**

|                        | Skateboarding<br>or<br>rollerblading | Bike riding | Watching<br>TV or<br>videos | Playing<br>electronic<br>or computer<br>games | Art and craft<br>activities |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| NUMBER ('000)          |                                      |             |                             |   |                             |
| Sex                    |                                      |             |                             |   |                             |
| Males                  | 29.5                                 | 70.6        | 98.0                        | 82.4  | 41.7                        |
| Females                | 22.2                                 | 52.0        | 93.2                        | 58.7  | 57.5                        |
| Age group (years)      |                                      |             |                             |   |                             |
| 5–8                    | 21.0                                 | 57.2        | 76.4                        | 50.4  | 51.8                        |
| 9–11                   | 18.6                                 | 39.8        | 58.6                        | 46.2  | 29.9                        |
| 12–14                  | 12.1                                 | 25.6        | 56.2                        | 44.5  | 17.5                        |
| Total                  | 51.8                                 | 122.6       | 191.2                       | 141.1   | 99.2                        |
| PARTICIPATION RATE (%) |                                      |             |                             |   |                             |
| Sex                    |                                      |             |                             |   |                             |
| Males                  | 28.9                                 | 69.1        | 95.9                        | 80.7  | 40.8                        |
| Females                | 22.9                                 | 53.7        | 96.2                        | 60.6  | 59.4                        |
| Age group (years)      |                                      |             |                             |   |                             |
| 5–8                    | 26.4                                 | 71.8        | 96.0                        | 63.3  | 65.1                        |
| 9–11                   | 30.6                                 | 65.4        | 96.2                        | 75.9  | 49.1                        |
| 12–14                  | 20.6                                 | 43.7        | 95.9                        | 75.9  | 29.9                        |
| Total                  | 26.0                                 | 61.6        | 96.0                        | 70.9  | 49.9                        |

(a) Relates to children aged 5–14 years who participated in leisure activities outside of school hours during the past two weeks prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4901.0).

## References

### Data sources

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs serves as a source of statistics on overseas arrivals and departures which are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons from most countries also provide information in visa applications.

Estimates of local government funding on arts and cultural activities are based on the ABS Local Government Finance Statistics collection. Commonwealth estimates were compiled from data extracted from the Department of Finance Budget Management System and annual reports. Art authorities also supplied details of current and capital expenditure.

Data collected on participation in sport and physical activities was collected over a 12-month period as part of the Population Survey Monitor Survey, and covered rural and urban areas across Australia, with persons living in remote or sparsely settled areas excluded.

Data on sport and cultural attendance was conducted as a supplementary survey to the April 1999 Monthly Population Survey which covered both rural and urban areas across Australia, with persons living in remote or sparsely settled areas excluded.

Data on children's participation in cultural and leisure activities was collected as a supplementary survey to the April 2000 Monthly Population Survey, conducted in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories. Children living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia were excluded. Data collected for selected organised cultural and sporting activities was on participation outside school hours only, during the 12 months to April 2000. Details collected on the participation in selected leisure activities were for outside school hours and during the most recent two weeks of school prior to interview in April 2000. Refer to Chapter 14 for information on children's usage of computers and accessing the Internet.

### **ABS sources**

*Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0)

*Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no. 4183.0)

*Participants in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998–99*  
(Cat. no. 4177.0)

*Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia* (Cat. no. 4114.0)

*Sports Attendance, Australia* (Cat. no. 4174.0)

*Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia*  
(Cat. no. 4901.0)

### **Further information**

#### **ABS sources**

*Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, South Australia*  
(Cat. no. 8635.4.40.001)

*Tourism Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 8634.0)

*Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2000* (Cat. no. 1130.0)

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0)

*Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0)

*Time Use on Leisure Activities, 1997* (Cat. no. 4173.0)

*Cultural Trends, Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1997* (Cat. no. 4172.0)

*Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, 1997*  
(Cat. no. 4156.0)

*Public Attitudes to the Arts, November 1997* (Cat. no. 4157.0)

*Selected Museums, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 4154.0)

#### **Non-ABS sources**

State Theatre Company

State Opera

SA Museum



## Overview

This chapter presents an overview of crime and the criminal justice system in South Australia. Information on the level of victimisation in the community for selected offences and crimes recorded by police, provide a measure of the nature and extent of crime. Data on finalised court cases, the number of persons in corrective services custody, and the type of custody is also provided.

## Victims of crime

The 1998 Crime and Safety Survey was conducted principally to obtain the level of victimisation in the community. Households and individuals in South Australia experienced a diverse range of crimes, only a few of which are shown in this chapter. The characteristics of offences that are included refer to the most recent incident experienced by the victim.

In the 12 months prior to April 1998, there were an estimated 24,300 households in South Australia which had at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed. About 17,500 households found signs of at least one attempted break-in and a total of 38,400 households were victims of either a break-in and or an attempted break-in (table 6.1).

About 7,200 households had at least one motor vehicle stolen during the same period.

There were an estimated 5,500 persons aged 15 years and over who were victims of robbery and 48,800 victims of assault in the 12 months prior to April 1998.

About 1,800 females aged 18 years and over were estimated to be victims of sexual assault in the same period.

**6.1 VICTIMS OF CRIME—12 Months Prior to April 1998**

|                                | Victims | Relevant populations | Victimisation prevalence rates |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                | '000    | '000                 | %                              |
| Break-in(a)                    | 24.3    | 608.4                | 4.0                            |
| Attempted break-in(a)          | 17.5    | 608.4                | 2.9                            |
| Break-in/attempted break-in(a) | 38.4    | 608.4                | 6.3                            |
| Motor vehicle theft(a)         | 7.2     | 608.4                | 1.2                            |
| Robbery(b)                     | 5.5     | 1 166.7              | 0.5                            |
| Assault(b)                     | 48.8    | 1 166.7              | 4.2                            |
| Sexual assault(c)              | *1.8    | 561.6                | *0.3                           |

(a) Households. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over. (c) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

## Recorded crime

The greatest number of recorded crimes in South Australia during 1999 were property crimes, with 33,974 victims of unlawful entry with intent, 11,981 motor vehicle theft and 62,115 victims of other theft (table 6.2).

Assault, with 13,861 victims was the most commonly recorded crime against persons in 1999 followed by sexual assault (1,320 victims) and victims of robbery (1,474), with unarmed robbery accounting for 64.2% (946 victims) of all robberies.

South Australia's 1999 victimisation rates were higher than the Australian average in all categories except manslaughter, kidnapping/abduction and robbery.

The victimisation rate for crimes against persons showed some increases, between 1997 and 1999. Homicide and related offences increased from 5.0 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 to 6.5 victims (per 100,000 persons) in 1999. The discovery of 12 murder victims in Snowtown in May 1999 was a significant factor which influenced the increase in the murder count for 1999. Assault victimisation rates increased from 928 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 to 1,001 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, then decreased in 1999 to 928 victims per 100,000 persons.

In cases of property crimes, the victimisation rates have also shown an increase over the three years from 1997 to 1999. Unlawful entry with intent increased from 1,883 victims per 100,000 in 1997 to 2,275 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999, an increase of 21%. Similarly, the rate of motor vehicle thefts increased from 545 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 to 802 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999 (up by 47%).

**6.2 VICTIMS OF RECORDED CRIME, By Offence Category**

| Offence category           | South Australia |         |         |        | Australia |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
|                            | 1997            | 1998    | 1999    | 1999   | 1999      |
|                            | rate(a)         | rate(a) | rate(a) | no.    | rate(a)   |
| Homicide                   |                 |         |         |        |           |
| Murder                     | 1.6             | 1.7     | 2.6     | 39     | 1.8       |
| Attempted murder           | 2.2             | 1.7     | 2.6     | 39     | 1.9       |
| Manslaughter               | 0.2             | 0.1     | 0.1     | 1      | 0.2       |
| Driving causing death      | 1.0             | 1.5     | 1.2     | 18     | 1.1       |
| Total                      | 5.0             | 4.9     | 6.5     | 97     | 5.0       |
| Assault                    | 927.8           | 1 001.4 | 928.4   | 13 861 | 704.5     |
| Sexual assault             | 82.3            | 88.1    | 88.4    | 1 320  | 74.2      |
| Kidnapping/abduction       | 2.5             | 2.2     | 2.6     | 38     | 4.0       |
| Robbery                    |                 |         |         |        |           |
| Armed robbery              | 25.3            | 43.0    | 35.4    | 528    | 49.8      |
| Unarmed robbery            | 57.4            | 69.2    | 63.4    | 946    | 69.4      |
| Total                      | 82.7            | 112.2   | 98.7    | 1 474  | 119.1     |
| Blackmail/extortion        | 1.5             | 0.9     | 1.6     | 24     | 1.4       |
| Unlawful entry with intent | 1 883.2         | 2 202.9 | 2 275.4 | 33 974 | 2 191.6   |
| Motor vehicle theft        | 544.7           | 738.8   | 802.4   | 11 981 | 684.8     |
| Other theft                | 3 185.6         | 3 675.7 | 4 160.2 | 62 115 | 3 218.1   |

(a) Reported incidents per 100,000 population.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Victims of crime against the person were mostly in the younger age groups, with over 25% of assault victims aged under 20 years and a further 43% aged between 20 and 34 years. For victims of sexual assault, the tendency for victims to be in the younger age groups was even more pronounced, with almost 60% of victims aged under 20 years (table 6.3).

### 6.3 VICTIMS(a) OF RECORDED CRIME, By Age—1999

| Offence category      | 0–14         | 15–19        | 20–24        | 25–34        | 35–44        | 45 and over  | Not stated | Total         |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Homicide              |              |              |              |              |              |              |            |               |
| Murder                | 4            | 2            | 7            | 13           | 6            | 7            | —          | 39            |
| Attempted murder      | 5            | 1            | 5            | 12           | 12           | 4            | —          | 39            |
| Driving causing death | 1            | 3            | 3            | 5            | 3            | 3            | —          | 18            |
| Assault               | 1 189        | 2 294        | 2 098        | 3 835        | 2 591        | 1 826        | 28         | 13 861        |
| Sexual assault        | 462          | 322          | 149          | 194          | 115          | 78           | —          | 1 320         |
| Kidnapping/abduction  | 13           | 12           | 5            | 6            | —            | 2            | —          | 38            |
| Robbery               |              |              |              |              |              |              |            |               |
| Armed robbery         | 28           | 98           | 60           | 72           | 55           | 77           | —          | 390           |
| Robbery               | 120          | 237          | 104          | 145          | 112          | 194          | —          | 915           |
| Blackmail/extortion   | —            | 1            | —            | 4            | 7            | 8            | —          | 20            |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>1 822</b> | <b>2 970</b> | <b>2 431</b> | <b>4 286</b> | <b>2 901</b> | <b>2 199</b> | <b>28</b>  | <b>16 640</b> |

(a) Refers to individual persons.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Table 6.4 details the relationship of offender to victim for offences against individuals and is recorded according to the victim's perception of the relationship. In instances involving multiple offenders, the offender identified by the victim, or reporting officer as the primary offender, is used for determining the nature of the relationship.

For attempted murder, sexual assault and assault, more offenders were known to the victim than unknown. In contrast for murder, driving causing death, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion, it is more likely that offenders were unknown rather than known to the victim.

The offender was known to nearly 60% of assault victims, with almost 70% of these offenders being non-family members. Similarly sexual assault offenders were most commonly a non-family member known to the victim (55%).

### 6.4 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME, By Relationship of Offender to Victim—1998

| Offence category      | Known to victim |                   |       | Unknown to victim | Not stated | Total  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------------|--------|
|                       | Family member   | Non-family member | Total |                   |            |        |
| Murder                | 4               | 11                | 15    | 21                | 3          | 39     |
| Attempted murder      | 8               | 16                | 24    | 12                | 3          | 39     |
| Driving causing death | 3               | 5                 | 8     | 10                | —          | 18     |
| Assault               | 2 490           | 5 756             | 8 246 | 5 291             | 324        | 13 861 |
| Sexual assault        | 294             | 729               | 1 023 | 273               | 24         | 1 320  |
| Kidnapping/abduction  | 2               | 11                | 13    | 25                | —          | 38     |
| Blackmail/extortion   | —               | 7                 | 7     | 13                | —          | 20     |

(a) Refers to individual persons.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

## South Australia's court system

In South Australia, criminal cases involving less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates Court, as are less serious civil and family law cases. The District Court hears more serious criminal and civil cases involving larger claims and also hears cases on appeal from the Magistrates Court. The Supreme Court of South Australia hears the most serious criminal and civil cases, as well as appeals from the District and Magistrates Courts.

During 1998–99, 936 defendants were finalised in Higher (Supreme and District) criminal courts in South Australia, with the charges being adjudicated (i.e. a guilty verdict, acquittal or guilty plea) in 78% of cases. Of the 730 adjudicated defendants, 634 (87%) were proven guilty while the remaining 96 (13%) were acquitted. The majority (490, 77%) of the defendants who were proven guilty by the court had admitted guilt, while the remaining 144 defendants went through trial and were found guilty.

### 6.5 DEFENDANTS FINALISED—1998–99

|                                   | Supreme Court | Intermediate Court | Total in Higher Courts |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Adjudicated</b>                |               |                    |                        |
| Acquitted                         | 23            | 73                 | 96                     |
| Proven guilty(a)                  |               |                    |                        |
| Guilty verdict                    | 26            | 118                | 144                    |
| Guilty plea                       | 16            | 474                | 490                    |
| Total proven guilty               | 42            | 592                | 634                    |
| Total adjudicated                 | 65            | 665                | 730                    |
| <b>Non-adjudicated</b>            |               |                    |                        |
| Bench warrant issued              | 1             | 49                 | 50                     |
| Withdrawn                         | 4             | 132                | 136                    |
| Other finalisation(b)             | —             | 20                 | 20                     |
| Total non-adjudicated             | 5             | 201                | 206                    |
| <b>Total defendants finalised</b> | <b>70</b>     | <b>866</b>         | <b>936</b>             |

(a) Where the distinction between guilty verdict and guilty plea is unavailable, data are classified to proven guilty n.f.d. (b) Includes defendants who were remitted to Magistrates Court or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

## Corrective services

The average daily number of prisoners in South Australia in 1999 was 1,363, a decrease of 40 (3%) from 1998. The majority of South Australian prisoners were males (95%), and the proportion of male and female prisoners remained unchanged from 1998 to 1999 (table 6.6). South Australia's average daily imprisonment rate during 1999 was 120 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, considerably lower than the national average of 143.

During 1999, the average daily number of prisoners in secure prison custody in South Australia was 1,174 (86%), with the remaining 188 prisoners in open prison custody. All female prisoners in South Australia were held in secure prison custody.

**6.6 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY, By Sex and Type of Prison Custody—  
Average Daily Number**

|                             | South Australia |              |              |              | Australia    |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                             | 1998            |              | 1999         |              | 1999         |
|                             | Number          | Rate(a)      | Number       | Rate(a)      | Rate(a)      |
| <b>Males</b>                |                 |              |              |              |              |
| Secure prison custody       | 1 137           | 206.2        | 1 100        | 198.2        | 193.8        |
| Open prison custody         | 187             | 33.9         | 188          | 33.9         | 78.3         |
| <i>Total prison custody</i> | <i>1 324</i>    | <i>240.1</i> | <i>1 288</i> | <i>232.1</i> | <i>272.1</i> |
| <b>Females</b>              |                 |              |              |              |              |
| Secure prison custody       | 79              | 13.8         | 74           | 12.8         | 12.4         |
| Open prison custody         | —               | —            | —            | —            | 4.7          |
| <i>Total prison custody</i> | <i>79</i>       | <i>13.8</i>  | <i>74</i>    | <i>12.8</i>  | <i>17.1</i>  |
| <b>Persons</b>              |                 |              |              |              |              |
| Secure prison custody       | 1 216           | 107.8        | 1 174        | 103.4        | 101.8        |
| Open prison custody         | 187             | 16.6         | 188          | 16.6         | 41.0         |
| <b>Total prison custody</b> | <b>1 403</b>    | <b>124.4</b> | <b>1 363</b> | <b>120.0</b> | <b>142.8</b> |

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia (Cat. no. 4512.0).

## References

### Data sources

The 1998 Crime and Safety Survey provides a picture of the way crime affects the community. The survey focuses on those categories of more serious crime that affect the largest number of people: household break-in, motor vehicle theft, assault (including sexual assault) and robbery. It measures the extent of crime in our community, including the number of persons and household victimised and the number of crimes reported to the police.

Information is collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, reporting behaviour, including crime not reported to or detected by the police, and crime-related risk factors. In conjunction with data collected from other surveys, the information gives a picture of crime and the criminal justice system in Australia.

The level of victimisation can be measured a number of ways. The most common measure derived from crime victims surveys is prevalence, that is, the number of the relevant population that have been victims of a given offence at least once in the reference period. Rates of prevalence are generally expressed as a percentage of the total relevant population.

Recorded crime statistics are derived from administrative systems maintained by State and Territory police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. Commencing from 1 January 1999, the recorded crime statistics collection has changed its classificatory basis of offences from *The Australian National Classification of Offences*, to *The Australian Standard Offence Classification*. The new offence classification has significant improvements in the comparability of crime statistics on both a State and national level.

Recorded crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. The statistics have been prepared, in accordance with national standards and classifications, by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the ABS in collaboration with each police force, an Advisory Group of expert users and a Board of Management comprising Police Commissioners and senior officers of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Recorded crimes are offences that may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or have been detected by police. Care should be taken interpreting the statistics, as not all crimes come to the attention of the police, and fluctuations may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, police procedures or crime reporting systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

Higher Criminal Courts statistics are sourced from the national Higher Courts Collection. These statistics have been compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit of the ABS in order to ensure consistency between the States and Territories.

A *defendant* is a person or corporation who has been charged before a court with criminal offence(s) and brought before the court to face charge(s).

Corrective services data are derived from information collected by the ABS from administrative records held by corrective services agencies within each State and Territory. *Secure custody* is a custodial regime for managing prisoners that requires them to be confined by a secure barrier. *Open custody* is defined as a custodial regime for managing prisoners which does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists.

In New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, 'adult' refers to persons aged 18 years and over. In all other States and Territories, persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody are aged 17 years and over. Persons under 17 years are treated as juveniles in most Australian courts and not remanded or sentenced to custody in adult prisons, other than in exceptional circumstances.

## ABS sources

*Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0)

*Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1998* (Cat. no. 4509.0)

*Corrective Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 4512.0)

*Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0)

## Further information

### ABS sources

*Australian Social Trends* (Cat. no. 4102.0)

*Australian Standard Offence Classification, 1997* (Cat. no. 1234.0)

*Prisoners in Australia, 1998*, A Report for the Corrective Services Ministers' Council by the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit, Australia Bureau of Statistics, June 2000.

**Non-ABS sources** Australian Federal Police, *Annual Report*

Australian Institute of Criminology, *Deaths in Custody, List of Publications*  
<URL: <http://www.aic.gov.au>>

Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistic, Key Trends in Crime and Justice New South Wales, 1997*

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services, *Annual Report*

Office of Crime Statistics, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia*

Queensland Police Services, *Statistical Review*

Queensland Government Statisticians Office, *Crime and Justice Statistics, Queensland, 1997*

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UK Home office Research, Development and Statistical Directorate,  
*World Prison Population List*  
(<URL: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/areas/prispf.htm>>)

Victoria, Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner, *Statistical Profile: The Victorian Prison System 1995–96 to 1997–98*

Victorian Police, *Crime Statistics*





## Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in South Australia and the State economy. Areas analysed include State and local government finance and commercial and private finance statistics.

## Public finance

The public finance statistics in this section provide details of revenues, expenses, and assets and liabilities of the State and local government components of the South Australian public sector.

## State Government finance

The main functions of government are the provision of services, regulation of economic and social conditions, and the redistribution of income between sections of the community. These activities are primarily financed by taxation and grants from other levels of government, and are carried out by government departments, statutory authorities and local government authorities.

In addition to this core activity, governments can also own or control enterprises that sell goods or services to the public and operate largely on a commercial or market basis (public non-financial corporations) or engage in financial intermediation (public financial corporations).

In Government Finance Statistics (GFS), the focus is on expenses and revenues and the methods used to finance any shortfall (deficit) between the two. The South Australian non-financial public sector, i.e. the public sector excluding public financial corporations, has consistently been in deficit. The level of the deficit may vary from year to year because of changes in government policy, abnormal revenues and expenses such as targeted separation packages, and the impact of the disposal of Government businesses. The deficit for 1999–2000 was \$169m, a slight improvement from the deficit of \$201m the previous year.

GFS Net Lending/Borrowing, another analytical GFS measure designed to reflect the economic impact of government operations and its call on the financial sector, moved from a deficit of \$71m in 1998–99, to a surplus of \$3,313m in 1999–2000. This movement was due almost entirely to the proceeds from the sale/lease of electricity assets (table 7.1).

**7.1 STATE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATING STATEMENT(a)**

|   | 1998-99     | 1999-00p     |
|---|-------------|--------------|
|   | \$m         | \$m          |
| <b>GFS revenue</b>  |             |              |
| Taxation revenue  | 2 240       | 2 556        |
| Current grants and subsidies                              | 2 867       | 3 063        |
| Sales of goods and services                               | 3 633       | 2 750        |
| Interest income   | 81          | 177          |
| Other   | 597         | 552          |
| <i>Total</i>  | 9 417       | 9 099        |
| <i>less</i>   |             |              |
| <b>GFS expenses</b>                                       |             |              |
| Gross operating expenses                                  | 7 682       | 7 311        |
| Nominal superannuation interest expenses                  | 277         | 281          |
| Other interest expenses                                   | 832         | 749          |
| Other property expenses                                   | 5           | 4            |
| Current transfers   |             |              |
| Grant expenses  | 677         | 689          |
| Subsidy expenses  | 82          | 139          |
| Other current transfers                                   | 14          | 47           |
| Capital grants and other transfers                        | 50          | 48           |
| <i>Total expenses</i>                                     | 9 618       | 9 269        |
| <i>equals</i>   |             |              |
| <b>GFS net operating balance</b>                          | <b>-201</b> | <b>-169</b>  |
| <i>less</i>   |             |              |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets                   |             |              |
| Gross fixed capital formation(b)                          | 666         | -2 242       |
| <i>less</i> Depreciation                                  | 664         | 623          |
| <i>plus</i> Change in inventories                         | -101        | 2            |
| <i>plus</i> Other transactions in non-financial assets(b) | -31         | -619         |
| <i>Total</i>  | -130        | -3 482       |
| <i>equals</i>   |             |              |
| <b>GFS net lending (+)/borrowing (-)</b>                  | <b>-71</b>  | <b>3 313</b> |

(a) Non-financial public sector comprises general government sector and State public non-financial corporations. (b) Includes proceeds from the lease/sale of electricity assets in 1999-2000.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0).

State Government expenditure programs are summarised in table 7.2.

Health and education are the two largest general government programs, accounting for 44.8% of total expenditure in 1999-2000. Public debt transactions (mainly interest) accounted for a further 11.1%.

**7.2 STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By Purpose**

|  | 1998–99      | 1999–00      |
|--|--------------|--------------|
|  | \$m          | \$m          |
| General public service                     | 487          | 499          |
| Public order and safety                    | 618          | 735          |
| Education                                  | 1 775        | 1 836        |
| Health                                     | 1 635        | 1 812        |
| Social security and welfare                | 355          | 314          |
| Housing and community amenities            | 439          | 473          |
| Recreation and culture                     | 279          | 313          |
| Fuel and energy                            | 247          | 284          |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 166          | 209          |
| Mining, manufacturing and construction     | 54           | 50           |
| Transport and communications               | 485          | 536          |
| Other economic affairs                     | 169          | 163          |
| Public debt transactions                   | 916          | 906          |
| Other purposes                             | 68           | 14           |
| <b>Total all purposes</b>                  | <b>7 693</b> | <b>8 144</b> |

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0).

Revenue is the primary means of funding government expenditure programs, with any shortfall funded through borrowings or a run-down of financial assets.

Commonwealth grants are the single most important source of State government revenue (after excluding sales revenues of Government businesses), however, taxation is the most important category of 'own-source' revenues. South Australia has substantially the same revenue raising powers as the other States, however the range of taxes and charges that can be applied by the States is constrained by the Commonwealth Constitution and legislative arrangements. As a result, the tax base is limited.

Payroll tax is the single largest tax available to the State, accounting for 20% of total taxation revenue (table 7.3). Other important taxes are on financial and capital transactions, provision of goods and services, taxes on the use of goods and performance activities and taxes on gambling, franchise and motor vehicle taxes.

## 7.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

|   | 1998-99      | 1999-00p     |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Type of tax   | \$m          | \$m          |
| Employers' payroll taxes                            | 540          | 541          |
| Taxes on property                                   | 143          | 222          |
| Taxes on financial and capital transactions         | 457          | 599          |
| Taxes on provision of goods and services            |              |              |
| Excises and levies                                  | 1            | 1            |
| Taxes on gambling                                   | 307          | 335          |
| Taxes on insurance                                  | 214          | 177          |
| Total   | 522          | 513          |
| Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities |              |              |
| Motor vehicle taxes                                 | 272          | 309          |
| Franchise taxes                                     | 499          | 516          |
| Other taxes on use of goods etc.                    | 2            | 3            |
| Total   | 773          | 828          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2 435</b> | <b>2 702</b> |

Source: Government Finance Estimates, special data service.

Public sector balance sheets show the stock of financial and non-financial assets, and total liabilities at the end of the fiscal year. GFS net worth is an economic measure of 'wealth' calculated as assets less liabilities. GFS net worth at 30 June 2000 for the non-financial public sector was \$11,924m (table 7.4).

Debt finance has been an important source of funding for publicly-provided capital assets and infrastructure. By convention, debt is generally recorded on a net basis, i.e. after deducting cash and income-generating financial assets from the gross debt.

The net debt of the South Australian non-financial public sector at 30 June 2000 was \$4,223m. This was made up of gross debt of \$6,964m, offset by financial assets of \$2,741m in the form of loans, bank deposits, short-term investments such as bank bills and bonds of the Commonwealth and statutory authorities. The fall in net debt from \$7,658m at 30 June 1999 was due almost entirely to the use of proceeds from the sale/lease of electricity assets for debt reduction.

Debt is only part of a State's overall liabilities, as it does not include large accruing liabilities such as unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements. At 30 June 2000, unfunded superannuation and employee entitlements amounted to \$4,141m.

## 7.4 NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR BALANCE SHEET

|   | 1998–99       | 1999–00p      |
|---|---------------|---------------|
|   | \$m           | \$m           |
| <b>Assets</b>   |               |               |
| Financial assets  |               |               |
| Cash and deposits                                       | 2 016         | 2 593         |
| Advances paid   | 144           | —             |
| Investments, loans and placements                       | 65            | 166           |
| Other non-equity assets                                 | 610           | 188           |
| Equity  | 891           | 965           |
| <i>Total</i>  | 3 726         | 3 912         |
| Non-financial assets                                    |               |               |
| Land and fixed assets                                   | 22 256        | 20 530        |
| Other non-financial assets                              | 624           | 1 015         |
| <i>Total</i>  | 22 880        | 21 545        |
| <i>Total</i>  | 26 606        | 25 457        |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                                      |               |               |
| Deposits held   | 407           | 194           |
| Advances received                                       | 1 109         | 935           |
| Borrowing   | 8 367         | 5 853         |
| Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements | 4 800         | 4 141         |
| Other provisions  | 86            | 839           |
| Other non-equity liabilities                            | 1 218         | 1 572         |
| <i>Total</i>  | 15 987        | 13 533        |
| <b>GFS net worth</b>                                    | <b>10 616</b> | <b>11 924</b> |
| <b>Net debt(a)</b>                                      | 7 658         | 4 223         |
| <b>Net financial worth(b)</b>                           | -12 264       | -9 621        |

(a) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing less cash and deposits, advances paid and investments, loans and placements. (b) Equals total financial assets less total liabilities less shares and other contributed capital.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0).

## Local government finance

The principal sources of revenue for local government authorities are general (municipal) rates, fees from the provision of goods and services (including licenses and regulatory fees), and government grants, comprising 57.3%, 20.6% and 13.5% respectively of total revenue in 1999–2000.

## 7.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT

|   | 1998-99    | 1999-00    |
|---|------------|------------|
|   | \$m        | \$m        |
| GFS revenue                                     |            |            |
| Taxation revenue                                | 482        | 492        |
| Current grants and subsidies                    | 113        | 116        |
| Sales of goods and services                     | 174        | 177        |
| Interest income                                 | 25         | 26         |
| Other   | 56         | 48         |
| <i>Total revenue</i>                            | <i>851</i> | <i>858</i> |
| less  |            |            |
| GFS expenses                                    | 833        | 850        |
| Interest expenses                               | 36         | 37         |
| Grants and other transfers                      | 19         | 19         |
| <i>Total expenses</i>                           | <i>889</i> | <i>906</i> |
| <i>equals</i>                                   |            |            |
| GFS net operating balance                       | -38        | -48        |
| less  |            |            |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets         |            |            |
| Gross fixed capital formation                   | 181        | 183        |
| less Depreciation                               | 211        | 215        |
| plus Change in inventories                      | —          | —          |
| plus Other transactions in non-financial assets | —          | —          |
| <i>Total</i>                                    | <i>-29</i> | <i>-32</i> |
| <i>equals</i>                                   |            |            |
| GFS net lending(+)/Borrowing(-)                 | -8         | -16        |

Source: Government Finance Estimates (GFE), special data service.

Each local government authority provides a range of services to meet the needs of its community including: roadwork, drainage and street lighting; garbage collection, disposal and recycling; libraries and recreational facilities; regulatory activities (e.g. health inspection, town planning, building inspection, animal control); home and community care; regional development; information services and citizenship ceremonies; vandalism and graffiti control.

Other services, depending on local needs and circumstances, include, sewerage, heritage and other cultural activities, tourism, swimming pools, support for families, housing for the aged, community buses, environmental protection, control of pest, plants, animals and water supply.

Table 7.6 shows total local government expenditure classified according to the Government Purpose Classification.

**7.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By Purpose(a)**

|  | 1998–99    | 1999–00    |
|--|------------|------------|
| Purpose                                    | \$m        | \$m        |
| General public services                    | 159        | 163        |
| Public order and safety                    | 23         | 23         |
| Health                                     | 21         | 21         |
| Social security and welfare                | 27         | 28         |
| Housing and community amenities            | 151        | 154        |
| Recreation and culture                     | 150        | 153        |
| Fuel and energy                            | 6          | 6          |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 3          | 3          |
| Mining, manufacturing, construction etc.   | 12         | 13         |
| Transport and communications               | 223        | 227        |
| Other economic affairs                     | 22         | 23         |
| Other purposes                             | 89         | 91         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>889</b> | <b>906</b> |

(a) Excluding public trading enterprises.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

## Personal and commercial finance

Lending activities are grouped into four major types—housing, personal, commercial and leasing. Although commitments shown in the following table are firm offers of finance made by institutions that have been accepted by borrowers, not all commitments are taken up by borrowers. Housing finance is shown separately in the Housing and Construction chapter under 'Housing finance'.

Personal finance statistics are commitments by significant lenders (bankers, incorporated finance companies, money market corporations, etc.) to government, private and public enterprises, nonprofit organisations and individuals for investment and business purposes.

The smallest category of lending finance is leasing finance. A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset from the lessor to the lessee without actually transferring legal ownership. Lending finances under leases amounted to \$214m in 1999–2000.

Commitments under revolving loan facilities (\$1,637m in 1999–2000) are the most significant form of personal finance (table 7.7). Total commercial finance commitments in 1999–2000 were \$7,282m, an increase of \$446m on 1998–99. The most significant contribution to that increase was the purchase of real estate under fixed loan facilities (up \$548m).

## 7.7 PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

|  | 1997–98        | 1998–99        | 1999–00        |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Purpose of commitment                                | \$m            | \$m            | \$m            |
| PERSONAL   |                |                |                |
| <b>Commitments under fixed loan facilities</b>       |                |                |                |
| Purchase of  |                |                |                |
| Motor vehicles                                       | 677.1          | 692.0          | 728.5          |
| Boats, caravans and trailers                         | 25.2           | 24.1           | 20.6           |
| Household and personal goods                         | 48.7           | 42.2           | 46.9           |
| Land and dwellings                                   | 88.0           | 92.9           | 105.3          |
| Travel and holidays                                  | 17.3           | 16.9           | 21.3           |
| Debt consolidation                                   | 129.4          | 96.6           | 108.6          |
| Refinancing  | 171.5          | 141.6          | 174.1          |
| Other  | 299.8          | 332.2          | 364.8          |
| <i>Total commitments under fixed loan facilities</i> | <i>1 457.1</i> | <i>1 438.5</i> | <i>1 570.1</i> |
| <b>Commitments under revolving credit</b>            |                |                |                |
| New and increased credit limits                      | 1 305.9        | 1 668.8        | 1 637.4        |
| <b>Total commitments</b>                             | <b>2 763.1</b> | <b>3 107.3</b> | <b>3 207.5</b> |
| COMMERCIAL   |                |                |                |
| <b>Commitments under fixed loan facilities</b>       |                |                |                |
| Erection of buildings                                | 208.6          | 242.8          | 350.9          |
| Purchase of plant and equipment                      | 672.2          | 719.0          | 791.1          |
| Purchase of real estate                              | 1 117.0        | 1 070.8        | 1 619.0        |
| Rural property                                       | 176.4          | 179.5          | 130.9          |
| Wholesale finance                                    | 353.5          | 262.8          | 214.8          |
| Refinancing  | 653.6          | 364.4          | 590.5          |
| Other  | 1 000.6        | 899.4          | 737.5          |
| <i>Total commitments under fixed loan facilities</i> | <i>4 181.9</i> | <i>3 738.7</i> | <i>4 434.9</i> |
| <b>Commitments under revolving credit facilities</b> |                |                |                |
| New and increased credit limits                      | 2 305.0        | 3 096.8        | 2 846.7        |
| <b>Total commitments</b>                             | <b>6 487.0</b> | <b>6 835.5</b> | <b>7 281.6</b> |

Source: AusStats.

## References

## Data sources

The system of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) is designed to provide statistical information about financial operations and the financial position of public sector entities in Australia. The data is classified according to the government finance statistics framework. The GFS system is based on international standards set out in the *System of National Accounts 1993* and the draft version of the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics*.

A major change in GFS reporting has been the adoption of an accrual accounting basis for recording government finances in 1998–99. Consequently, data for 1998–99 are not directly comparable with the data for 1997–98 and earlier periods which have been compiled on a cash accounting basis.



Private New Capital Expenditure is compiled from data collected in quarterly surveys of private businesses, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing. New capital expenditure refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on their own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts, excluding expenditure on second hand assets, unless these are imported for the first time. Where difficulties arise in allocating expenditure to a State (e.g. aircraft, satellites, offshore drilling) the expenditure is allocated to the State where the businesses' head office is located.

The local government sector GFS are compiled from local government authorities' annual financial reports which are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations, 1999. Comparisons between local government and other levels of government are possible because the same GFS concepts and classifications are applied.

### ABS sources

*Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 5501.0)

*Taxation Revenue, Australia* (Cat. no. 5506.0)

*Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0)

*State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (Cat. no. 5646.0)

AusStats

### Further information

#### ABS sources

*Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (quarterly) (Cat. no. 5206.0)

*Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics* (Cat. no. 5517.0)

*Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources, and Methods* (Cat. no. 5514.0)

*Measuring Australia's Economy* (Cat. no. 1360.0)

#### Non-ABS sources

*Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3: Federal Financial Relations; Final Budget Outcome*

Reserve Bank of Australia

Australian Stock Exchange



## Overview

Data in relation to retail trade, associated prices and information about house and other building prices are included in this chapter, together with a summary of South Australia's imports and exports. Price indexes provide summary measures of movement in price levels of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. More detailed explanations about definitions are contained in the source publications referred to at the end of this chapter.

## Commerce

### Retail trade

The retail industry in South Australia increased total turnover by 5.1% from \$10,256.7m in 1998–99 to \$10,784.4m in 1999–2000 and was a significant contributor to the South Australian economy. Table 8.1 shows the annual South Australian turnover for the major industry groups collected via the monthly Retail Trade Survey.

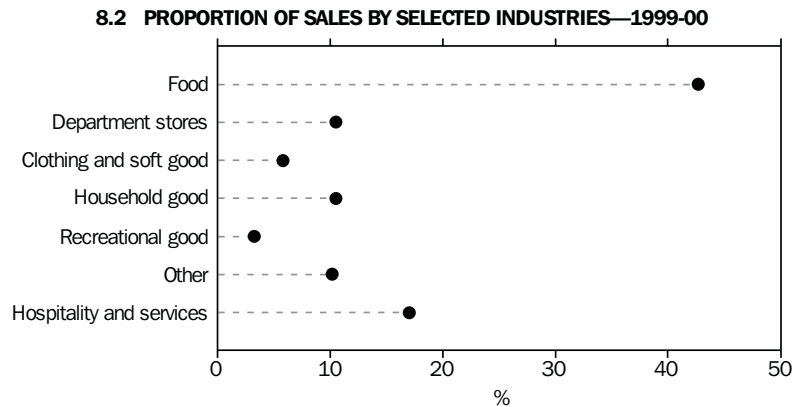
Food retailing was the largest industry group at \$4,601.3m, constituting 42.7% of the total retail turnover. Recreational good retailing was the only industry group to record a decline in turnover during 1999–2000, falling 7.9%, from the 1998–99 figure of \$389.2m. Over the same period, Household good retailing showed the largest increase (14.3%), while Other retailing also recorded growth of 13.6%.

**8.1 ANNUAL TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a) AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry**

|                                  | 1995–96        | 1996–97        | 1997–98        | 1998–99         | 1999–00         |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Industry group                   | \$m            | \$m            | \$m            | \$m             | \$m             |
| Food retailing                   | 3 663.1        | 3 905.8        | 4 234.8        | 4 532.3         | 4 601.3         |
| Department stores                | 1 138.5        | 1 121.0        | 1 127.7        | 1 100.7         | 1 130.3         |
| Clothing and soft good retailing | 537.3          | 458.3          | 532.8          | 580.3           | 621.0           |
| Household good retailing         | 994.2          | 904.0          | 1 039.1        | 990.5           | 1 131.9         |
| Recreational good retailing      | 414.9          | 413.5          | 407.2          | 389.2           | 358.4           |
| Other retailing                  | 869.7          | 764.6          | 891.4          | 971.5           | 1 103.3         |
| Hospitality and services         | 1 753.1        | 1 676.7        | 1 548.3        | 1 692.0         | 1 838.0         |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>9 370.7</b> | <b>9 243.8</b> | <b>9 781.3</b> | <b>10 256.7</b> | <b>10 784.4</b> |

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).

**Average retail prices**

Table 8.3 shows the average retail price of selected food and grocery items in Adelaide during recent years. Prices shown are average prices for a specified grade, quality, brand etc. and should be regarded as approximate indicators of price levels for the items concerned. Over the four years to June 2000, the rate of average retail price changes for food and other items has differed markedly. Between 1996 and 2000, only three of the 29 items listed in table 8.3 fell in price (cheese, frozen chicken and instant coffee), while price increases over the period were highest for onions (52.7%), bread (52.5%) and milk (26.5%).

## 8.3 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

| Item   | Unit                    | June quarter |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  |                         | 1996         | 1997  | 1998  | 1999  | 2000  |
|  |                         | cents        | cents | cents | cents | cents |
| <b>Dairy products</b>                        |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Milk, carton, supermarket sales              | 1 L                     | 113          | 122   | 127   | 136   | 143   |
| Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped           | 500 g                   | 337          | 320   | 312   | 323   | 323   |
| Butter                                       | 500 g                   | 167          | 161   | 172   | 182   | 178   |
| <b>Cereal products</b>                       |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales | 680 g                   | 141          | 160   | 162   | 163   | 215   |
| Flour, self-raising                          | 2 kg                    | 238          | 235   | 227   | 254   | 262   |
| <b>Meat and seafoods</b>                     |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| <b>Beef</b>                                  |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Rump steak                                   | 1 kg                    | 1 168        | 1 141 | 1 125 | 1 201 | 1 303 |
| Chuck steak                                  | 1 kg                    | 666          | 650   | 613   | 661   | 688   |
| <b>Lamb</b>                                  |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Leg  | 1 kg                    | 584          | 574   | 569   | 605   | 612   |
| Loin chops                                   | 1 kg                    | 812          | 792   | 800   | 873   | 930   |
| Chicken, frozen                              | 1 kg                    | 348          | 370   | 357   | 353   | 338   |
| Bacon, middle rashers                        | 250 g packet            | 289          | 295   | 302   | 311   | 311   |
| Salmon, pink                                 | 210 g can               | 214          | 216   | 257   | 253   | 252   |
| <b>Fruit and vegetables</b>                  |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Potatoes                                     | 1 kg                    | 70           | 108   | 76    | 81    | 81    |
| Onions                                       | 1 kg                    | 74           | 114   | 111   | 109   | 113   |
| Peaches, canned                              | 825 g                   | 189          | 185   | 180   | 214   | 215   |
| Oranges                                      | 1 kg                    | 112          | 101   | 106   | 149   | 124   |
| <b>Other foods</b>                           |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Eggs(a)                                      | 55 g doz.               | 240          | 246   | 234   | 247   | 254   |
| Sugar, white                                 | 2 kg                    | 180          | 182   | 206   | 187   | 200   |
| Jam, strawberry                              | 500 g jar               | 234          | 221   | 218   | 221   | 240   |
| Tea(b)                                       | 180 g packet            | 159          | 175   | 221   | 311   | 139   |
| Coffee, instant                              | 150 g jar               | 528          | 539   | 586   | 586   | 521   |
| Margarine, polyunsaturated                   | 500 g                   | 141          | 133   | 147   | 155   | 163   |
| <b>Other items</b>                           |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Beer, full strength, unchilled(c)            | 24 x 375 mL bottles     | 2 670        | 2 687 | 2 706 | 2 686 | 2 742 |
|  | 24 x 355–375 mL bottles | 2 036        | 2 088 | 2 087 | 2 113 | 2 207 |
| Beer, low alcohol(d)                         |                         |              |       |       |       |       |
| Facial tissues                               | packet 224              | 187          | 169   | 179   | 184   | 190   |
| Laundry detergent                            | 1 kg                    | 457          | 450   | 448   | 448   | 505   |
| Toothpaste                                   | 140 g                   | 239          | 223   | 237   | 229   | 261   |
| Petrol, super grade                          | 1 L                     | 76           | 75    | 73    | 71    | 86    |
| Petrol, unleaded                             | 1 L                     | 74           | 73    | 71    | 69    | 83    |

(a) Eggs in Adelaide have a minimum net weight of 55 g. (b) Tea formerly 250 g packaged loose tea. (c) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%. (d) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Australia (Cat. no. 6403.0)*.

## Consumer prices

Price indexes measure a change over time in the prices of a constant list of goods and services. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of change over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services.

In the June quarter 2000, the All Groups CPI for Adelaide stood at 127.6 (base year 1989–90 = 100.0, table 8.4). The percentage change from June 1999 to June 2000, was 3.2% with the largest group increases recorded in transportation (7.8%), housing (5.9%) and alcohol and tobacco (5.3%). The only decrease occurred within the clothing group, which recorded a fall of 1.6%.

#### 8.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Adelaide

| Group                             | June quarter |              |              |              |              | Percentage change from June qtr 1999 to June qtr 2000 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|                                   | 1996         | 1997         | 1998         | 1999         | 2000         |   |
| Food                              | 118.4        | 121.9        | 123.7        | 128.8        | 131.9        | 2.4   |
| Clothing                          | 105.5        | 105.2        | 105.9        | 105.7        | 104.0        | -1.6  |
| Housing                           | 103.9        | 94.1         | 90.3         | 92.8         | 98.3         | 5.9   |
| Household equipment and operation | 112.3        | 113.6        | 113.9        | 113.2        | 113.4        | 0.2   |
| Transportation                    | 125.3        | 122.7        | 121.8        | 122.4        | 131.9        | 7.8   |
| Alcohol and tobacco               | 163.6        | 166.5        | 170.5        | 173.3        | 182.5        | 5.3   |
| Health and personal care          | 160.6        | 168.0        | 171.1        | 157.5        | 160.4        | 1.8   |
| Recreation and education          | 119.2        | 122.9        | 126.1        | 128.9        | 129.5        | 0.5   |
| <b>All groups</b>                 | <b>122.0</b> | <b>121.9</b> | <b>122.4</b> | <b>123.6</b> | <b>127.6</b> | <b>3.2</b>  |

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0).

## Building prices

House Price Indexes reflect price movements for both established and project homes and is calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0 for the eight capital cities of Australia. The index for Project Homes is compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the house purchase component of the CPI. The index for Established Houses, while not contributing to the CPI, is compiled and published along with the Project Homes Index in recognition of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000 the Adelaide Established House Price Index increased by 8.0%, more than four times the increase for the previous 12 months (table 8.5).

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the Adelaide Project Home Index grew by 8.7%.

#### 8.5 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Adelaide

| Group                                | 1995–96 | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–00 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Established house                    |         |         |         |         |         |
| Index                                | 108.3   | 108.2   | 112.1   | 114.1   | 123.2   |
| Percentage change from previous year | -3.0    | -0.1    | 3.6     | 1.8     | 8.0     |
| Project home                         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Index                                | 112.8   | 108.3   | 113.1   | 117.0   | 127.2   |
| Percentage change from previous year | -1.6    | -4.0    | 4.4     | 3.4     | 8.7     |

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0).

Table 8.6 details changes in the price of selected materials used in the construction of houses in the Adelaide Statistical Division between 1995–96 and 1999–2000. The current index series is calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0, and shows an increase of 7.6% over the five-year period.

#### 8.6 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING(a), Adelaide

| Item                                 | 1995–96 | 1996–97 | 1997–98 | 1998–99 | 1999–00 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| All groups                           |         |         |         |         |         |
| Index                                | 118.2   | 120.6   | 123.3   | 125.0   | 127.2   |
| Percentage change from previous year | -0.5    | 2.0     | 2.2     | 1.4     | 1.8     |

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6408.0).

Table 8.7 details changes in the price of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses in the Adelaide Statistical Division between 1995–96 and 1999–2000. The current index series is calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0, and shows an increase of 3.0% over the five-year period.

#### 8.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING(a), Adelaide

| Group                                  | 1995–96      | 1996–97      | 1997–98      | 1998–99      | 1999–00      |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Structural timber                      | 148.4        | 148.6        | 154.4        | 166.6        | 181.5        |
| Clay bricks                            | 120.1        | 117.5        | 117.8        | 119.5        | 120.2        |
| Ready-mixed concrete                   | 104.3        | 110.5        | 113.9        | 110.5        | 109.4        |
| Pre-cast concrete products             | 120.2        | 120.1        | 122.1        | 123.1        | 124.1        |
| Steel decking and cladding             | 114.1        | 118.2        | 120.2        | 121.1        | 124.1        |
| Structural steel                       | 108.9        | 113.0        | 114.5        | 114.6        | 116.8        |
| Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh | 108.7        | 113.0        | 114.1        | 108.9        | 100.0        |
| Aluminium windows                      | 115.6        | 116.8        | 119.6        | 122.1        | 123.7        |
| Fabricated steel products              | 112.0        | 112.3        | 113.0        | 113.3        | 113.7        |
| Builders hardware                      | 120.2        | 122.5        | 122.2        | 125.3        | 128.7        |
| Sand and aggregate                     | 114.8        | 116.7        | 120.1        | 119.5        | 117.7        |
| Carpet                                 | 106.1        | 111.2        | 113.5        | 113.3        | 113.2        |
| Paint and other coatings               | 115.7        | 126.3        | 121.3        | 125.1        | 127.8        |
| Non-ferrous pipes and fittings         | 126.2        | 122.6        | 125.4        | 120.1        | 121.8        |
| Special purpose index(b)               | 112.8        | 115.1        | 116.6        | 116.3        | 116.6        |
| All electrical materials               | 109.3        | 107.5        | 107.9        | 110.3        | 113.3        |
| All mechanical services                | 115.0        | 114.6        | 114.7        | 116.8        | 117.8        |
| All plumbing materials                 | 115.7        | 115.9        | 118.4        | 116.6        | 119.5        |
| <b>All groups</b>                      | <b>112.7</b> | <b>114.1</b> | <b>115.1</b> | <b>115.5</b> | <b>116.1</b> |

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0. (b) All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0).

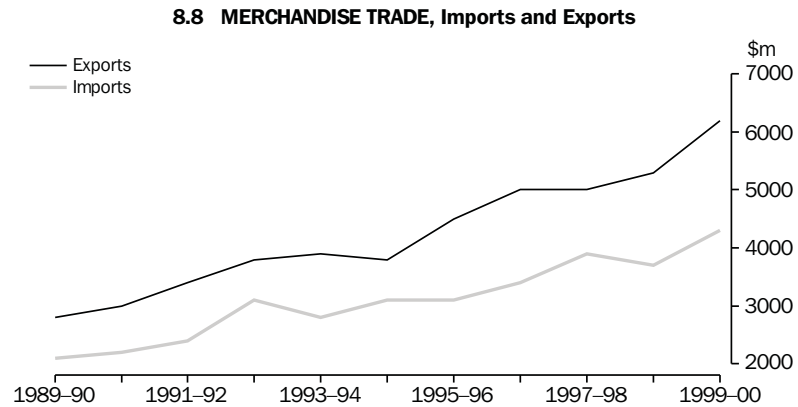
Merchandise trade

Export statistics for South Australia relate to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in South Australia and exclude re-exported goods. The value of goods is on a free-on-board basis, expressed in Australian dollars, and valuation is the actual price at which the goods are sold.

Import statistics for South Australia relate to goods released from Customs control and imported into South Australia (also called the State of final destination), for home consumption together with goods imported into bonded warehouses. The State of final destination is not necessarily the State in which the port of discharge of the goods is located. The value of imports is the Australian Customs Value. Goods are valued at the point of containerisation (in most cases) or the port of shipment, or at the customs frontier of the exporting country.

Exports from South Australia comprised 6.4% of Australian export trade (\$97,255m) in 1999–2000, a slight increase from 6.2% in 1998–99. South Australia received 3.9% of Australia’s imports (\$110,083m) in 1999–2000.

Graph 8.8 highlights the steady increase in the value of South Australia’s merchandise trade in recent years, as well as the relative value of imports and exports. In 1999–2000 the value of exports exceeded imports by \$1,860.1m.



Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

Exports

In 1999–2000, the value of merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia rose by 15.9% to \$6,179.5m compared with \$5,333.3m in 1998–99.

The major commodities exported from South Australia in 1999–2000 are shown in table 8.9, with the most significant contributors being wine (14.5%), road vehicles, parts and accessories (14.3%), metals and metal manufactures (13.0%), wheat (7.7%), and fish and crustaceans (6.4%).



In percentage terms, the commodity showing the largest increase in exports over the previous year was Fish and crustaceans, which rose by 55.8%. Other large increases in exports were recorded by Metal and metal manufactures (47.9%), Petroleum and petroleum products (41.5%), Road vehicles, parts and accessories (35.6%), and Wine (29.5%). In contrast, the value of Meat and meat preparation exports declined by 19.5%, Wheat by 16.7%, Wool and sheepskins by 15.7% and Machinery by 8.2%.

#### 8.9 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, Selected Commodity Groups(a)

|                                      | 1995–96          | 1996–97          | 1997–98          | 1998–99          | 1999–00          |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Commodity group                      | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           |
| Meat and meat preparations           | 244 508          | 182 478          | 218 252          | 198 541          | 159 879          |
| Wheat                                | 642 827          | 676 795          | 446 839          | 567 812          | 473 086          |
| Wine                                 | 318 534          | 397 949          | 564 093          | 693 733          | 898 370          |
| Wool and sheepskins                  | 240 148          | 260 974          | 287 824          | 212 226          | 178 919          |
| Machinery                            | 340 205          | 378 923          | 401 749          | 384 702          | 353 080          |
| Metals and metal manufactures        | 610 899          | 542 204          | 574 407          | 543 675          | 804 221          |
| Fish and crustaceans                 | 196 629          | 191 093          | 236 353          | 252 592          | 393 591          |
| Road vehicles, parts and accessories | 249 237          | 655 881          | 479 396          | 651 949          | 883 853          |
| Petroleum and petroleum products     | 220 915          | 286 458          | 237 824          | 154 425          | 218 466          |
| <i>Total selected commodities</i>    | <i>3 063 902</i> | <i>3 572 755</i> | <i>3 446 737</i> | <i>3 659 655</i> | <i>4 363 465</i> |
| Other and confidential               | 1 434 630        | 1 436 590        | 1 539 968        | 1 672 645        | 1 816 084        |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>4 498 532</b> | <b>5 009 345</b> | <b>4 986 705</b> | <b>5 332 300</b> | <b>6 179 549</b> |

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

Source: *South Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1307.4).

Table 8.10 shows the value of South Australia's exports to selected countries and country groups over the last five years.

During 1999–2000, South Australian exports to the East Asia region were valued at \$2,293.8m, with Japan accounting for \$785.9m, or more than one-third of South Australia's exports to this region. Exports to the European Community were valued at \$1,071.7m, with the United Kingdom accounting for 58.3% of the European total.

The United States of America continued to be South Australia's largest single export partner, with exports valued at \$953.5m or 15.4% of the total export value.

**8.10 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, By Selected Countries and Country Groups(a)**

|  | 1995-96          | 1996-97          | 1997-98          | 1998-99          | 1999-00          |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Region                                     | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           |
| United States of America                   | 279 555          | 707 871          | 632 203          | 705 166          | 953 509          |
| Middle East                                | 525 348          | 563 409          | 389 766          | 640 412          | 724 675          |
| European Union                             |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| United Kingdom                             | 287 727          | 304 645          | 424 251          | 476 340          | 624 888          |
| Total European Union                       | 691 996          | 641 308          | 849 932          | 928 468          | 1 071 729        |
| New Zealand                                | 376 628          | 382 103          | 354 698          | 385 513          | 445 832          |
| East Asia                                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Japan                                      | 672 885          | 611 870          | 612 475          | 625 530          | 785 918          |
| China                                      | 293 360          | 244 917          | 331 489          | 302 776          | 314 533          |
| Hong Kong                                  | 202 307          | 234 547          | 239 652          | 219 536          | 255 554          |
| Association of South-East Asian Nations(b) | 574 165          | 615 943          | 491 573          | 432 730          | 490 493          |
| Total East Asia                            | 2 057 946        | 2 030 435        | 2 023 385        | 189 837          | 2 293 849        |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>4 498 532</b> | <b>5 009 345</b> | <b>4 986 705</b> | <b>5 332 300</b> | <b>6 179 549</b> |

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

## Imports

The value of merchandise imports in 1999-2000, was \$4,319.4m, an increase of 16.2% over the previous year, continuing an upward trend evident since 1995-96. Machinery continues to be the major commodity imported into South Australia (table 8.11).

**8.11 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, By Selected Commodity Group(a)**

|                                    | 1995-96          | 1996-97          | 1997-98          | 1998-99          | 1999-00          |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Commodity group                    | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           |
| Food, beverages and tobacco        | 118 237          | 136 695          | 148 771          | 162 784          | 163 508          |
| Petroleum and petroleum products   | 346 397          | 505 633          | 445 218          | 271 492          | 515 475          |
| Chemicals                          | 254 102          | 225 187          | 274 741          | 281 097          | 263 959          |
| Textiles                           | 76 847           | 79 708           | 93 815           | 96 052           | 97 084           |
| Metals and metal manufactures      | 213 487          | 223 259          | 280 562          | 264 732          | 262 769          |
| Machinery                          | 675 869          | 868 346          | 1 061 260        | 917 879          | 1 164 741        |
| Road vehicle parts and accessories | 546 445          | 538 690          | 772 203          | 812 096          | 834 845          |
| Other manufactured goods           | 728 096          | 695 238          | 739 266          | 765 643          | 845 993          |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>3 114 309</b> | <b>3 413 043</b> | <b>3 940 198</b> | <b>3 716 152</b> | <b>4 319 351</b> |

(a) Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export and import figures, but they can affect some items within commodity, industry and country tables. See *International Merchandise Trade* (Cat. no. 5422.0), Explanatory Notes, paragraph 30, for more details.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

The European Union was South Australia's major source of imports in 1999-2000 at \$886.7m (20.5%), with merchandise from the United Kingdom accounting for \$208.6m (23.5%) of South Australia's imports from this region. Japan was the biggest single source of imports, accounting for \$831.4m (19.3%), followed by the United States of America with \$572.6m (13.3%) and Saudi Arabia with \$240.9m (5.6%) (table 8.12).

**8.12 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, By Selected Countries and Country Groups**

|                          | 1995–96          | 1996–97          | 1997–98          | 1998–99          | 1999–00          |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Country                  | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000           |
| Japan                    | 709 796          | 866 607          | 862 550          | 829 195          | 831 439          |
| United States of America | 439 132          | 456 341          | 650 180          | 544 015          | 572 643          |
| European Union           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| United Kingdom           | 223 481          | 287 843          | 235 645          | 204 746          | 208 598          |
| Other European Union     | 507 742          | 479 739          | 655 344          | 705 456          | 678 115          |
| Total European Union     | 731 223          | 767 582          | 890 989          | 910 202          | 886 713          |
| Saudi Arabia             | 320 125          | 296 499          | 214 972          | 69 516           | 240 905          |
| Switzerland              | 25 535           | 11 019           | 17 113           | 20 287           | 188 367          |
| China                    | 98 102           | 106 136          | 120 558          | 128 123          | 187 586          |
| Korea, Republic of       | 83 468           | 75 828           | 123 873          | 145 581          | 153 210          |
| Thailand                 | 49 857           | 72 160           | 74 362           | 87 139           | 147 019          |
| New Zealand              | 117 864          | 111 883          | 149 488          | 117 775          | 120 917          |
| Singapore                | 59 444           | 54 086           | 61 377           | 84 428           | 111 730          |
| Taiwan                   | 69 885           | 72 169           | 84 134           | 87 362           | 98 231           |
| Indonesia                | 28 330           | 69 786           | 91 673           | 80 536           | 94 504           |
| Other                    | 381 549          | 452 946          | 598 928          | 611 993          | 686 087          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>3 114 309</b> | <b>3 413 043</b> | <b>3 940 198</b> | <b>3 716 152</b> | <b>4 319 351</b> |

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

## References

### Data sources

The Retail Trade Survey covers retail and selected service employing businesses with at least one retail establishment. Estimates of turnover include retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received for collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets etc.) and net takings from gaming machines.

The CPI measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operations; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; recreation and education.

Prices of some items are volatile (i.e. their prices may vary many times each quarter) and for these items frequent price observations are necessary to obtain a reliable measure of the average price for the quarter. Each month prices are collected at regular intervals for goods such as milk, bread, fresh meat and seafood, fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol, alcohol and tobacco and holiday travel and accommodation. For most other items, price volatility is not a problem and prices are collected once a quarter. In cases where prices of items are changed at infrequent intervals (e.g. education fees are set once a year), the frequency of the price collection is modified accordingly.

The Average Retail Prices of the selected items shown in this chapter fall within the CPI Food Group and non-food subgroups: household supplies; private motoring; alcoholic drinks; and personal care products. Prices shown are average prices for a specified grade, quality, brand etc. and should be regarded as approximate indicators of price levels and changes for the items concerned.

The merchandise export and import statistics are compiled in broad agreement with the United Nations recommendations for the compilation of international trade statistics, and are produced using information submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. The value of exports is the free on board transactions value of the goods, and the value of imports is the Australian Customs Value, both expressed in Australian dollars.

Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export and import figures, but they can affect statistics at all levels in country and commodity tables. More detailed information about data confidentiality can be obtained from the December 1999 issue of *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 5422.0).

The House Price Indexes provide estimates of changes in house prices for each of the eight capital cities of Australia. The capital city indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually, but do not measure differences in price levels between cities. House price indexes are constructed separately for established houses and for project homes. Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land, where houses can be new or second-hand. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land as a package. Project homes are houses that are built on a client's block of land and price changes only apply to the dwelling.

The Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, e.g. concrete mix, cement and sand, cement products, ceramic products, timber, board and joinery, steel products, other metal products, plumbing product, electrical equipment, installed appliances and other materials. A house is defined as a detached building predominately used for long-term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit.

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. The types of buildings directly represented in the index are flats and other dwellings; hotels, motels and hostels; shops; factories; offices; other business premises; education and health buildings and other non-residential buildings.

**ABS sources**

*Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0)

*Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0)

*Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Australia* (Cat. no. 6403.0)

*Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities*  
(Cat. no. 6408.0)

*Price Index Of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building,  
Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0)

*House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6416.0)

*International Merchandise Trade* (Cat. no. 5422.0)

*South Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1307.4)

**Further information****ABS**

*Introduction of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment into the Retail Trade  
Series* (Cat. no. 8514.0)

*Price Indexes and the New Tax System 2000* (Cat. no. 6425.0)

*Producer Price Indexes for Selected Service Industries, Australia*  
(Cat. no. 6423.0)

*Information Paper: Introduction of the 13th Series Australian Consumer  
Price Index* (Cat. no. 6454.0)

*A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, 13th Series* (Cat. no. 6440.0)

*International Merchandise Imports, Australia* (Cat. no. 5439.0)

*International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 5368.0)

*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia*  
(Cat. no. 5202.0)

*Balance of payments and International Investment Position, Australia:  
Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5331.1)

*Export Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6405.0)

*Import Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6414.0)

*Standard Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1298.0)

**Non-ABS**

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Australian Customs Service

The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

Council for International Trade and Commerce SA



## Overview

Labour related statistics are important economic and social indicators. The data in this chapter include statistics on employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labour force.

The labour force is the total official supply of labour available to the market. It is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked at in terms of full-time and part-time status.

## The labour force

### Employment

In May 2000 there were 733,200 persons in the South Australian labour force, of whom 670,000 were employed (table 9.1). The number of employed persons in May 2000 increased by 1.8% from the previous year. The proportion of employed persons working full-time decreased from 88.0% in May 1996 to 70.4% in May 2000.

**9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: Original**

| May     | Employed  |           |       | Unem-<br>ployed | Labour<br>force | Not in<br>labour<br>force | Civilian<br>population<br>aged<br>15 years<br>and over | Unemploy-<br>ment rate | Partici-<br>pation<br>rate |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
|         | Full-time | Part-time | Total |                 |                 |                           |  |                        |                            |
|         | '000      |           | '000  | '000            | '000            | '000                      | '000   | %                      | %                          |
| MALES   |           |           |       |                 |                 |                           |  |                        |                            |
| 1996    | 322.8     | 43.8      | 366.6 | 41.4            | 408.0           | 169.3                     | 577.3  | 10.1                   | 70.7                       |
| 1997    | 318.3     | 51.6      | 369.9 | 44.0            | 413.9           | 167.2                     | 581.1  | 10.6                   | 71.2                       |
| 1998    | 314.6     | 48.7      | 363.3 | 42.5            | 405.8           | 179.5                     | 585.4  | 10.5                   | 69.3                       |
| 1999    | 318.6     | 53.7      | 372.3 | 36.6            | 408.9           | 176.0                     | 585.0  | 8.9                    | 69.9                       |
| 2000    | 323.0     | 55.8      | 379.1 | 38.3            | 417.4           | 171.8                     | 589.2  | 9.2                    | 70.8                       |
| FEMALES |           |           |       |                 |                 |                           |  |                        |                            |
| 1996    | 151.3     | 140.3     | 291.6 | 26.8            | 318.5           | 279.8                     | 598.2  | 8.4                    | 53.2                       |
| 1997    | 149.2     | 140.2     | 289.4 | 25.7            | 315.1           | 286.7                     | 601.8  | 8.2                    | 52.4                       |
| 1998    | 142.9     | 132.0     | 274.9 | 29.9            | 304.8           | 301.1                     | 605.9  | 9.8                    | 50.3                       |
| 1999    | 152.9     | 132.8     | 285.7 | 27.2            | 312.9           | 298.7                     | 611.6  | 8.7                    | 51.2                       |
| 2000    | 148.0     | 142.8     | 290.9 | 24.9            | 315.8           | 299.2                     | 614.9  | 7.9                    | 51.4                       |
| PERSONS |           |           |       |                 |                 |                           |  |                        |                            |
| 1996    | 474.1     | 184.1     | 658.2 | 68.2            | 726.5           | 449.1                     | 1 175.6  | 9.4                    | 61.8                       |
| 1997    | 467.5     | 191.7     | 659.2 | 69.8            | 729.0           | 454.0                     | 1 183.0  | 9.6                    | 61.6                       |
| 1998    | 457.5     | 180.7     | 638.2 | 72.4            | 710.6           | 480.7                     | 1 191.3  | 10.2                   | 59.7                       |
| 1999    | 471.5     | 186.5     | 658.1 | 63.7            | 721.8           | 474.7                     | 1 196.6  | 8.8                    | 60.3                       |
| 2000    | 471.4     | 198.6     | 670.0 | 63.2            | 733.2           | 471.0                     | 1 204.2  | 8.6                    | 60.9                       |

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0); AusStats.

## Participation rates

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age (i.e. persons aged 15 years and over) and serves as a measure of those participating in economic activity. In May 2000, the South Australian participation rate was 60.9%, up slightly from the May 1999 figure of 60.3%. There remains a significant difference between the participation rates of males and females (70.8% and 51.4% respectively).

Table 9.2 shows employment characteristics according to age groups. In May 2000 the age participation rates peaked at 83.5% for the 20–24 year group. For males, the highest participation rate was at 25–29 years (93.4%), while the female participation rate peaked earlier at 20–24 years (78.6%).

**9.2 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, Age Group—May 2000**

|                           | Number       |              |              | Participation rate |             |             |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                           | Males        | Females      | Persons      | Males              | Females     | Persons     |
| Age group (years)         | '000         | '000         | '000         | %                  | %           | %           |
| 15–19                     | 31.2         | 28.1         | 59.3         | 59.9               | 56.2        | 58.1        |
| 20–24                     | 44.7         | 37.9         | 82.6         | 88.0               | 78.6        | 83.5        |
| 25–29                     | 49.8         | 36.5         | 86.3         | 93.4               | 71.5        | 82.7        |
| 30–34                     | 48.8         | 34.3         | 83.1         | 91.7               | 65.2        | 78.5        |
| 35–39                     | 52.6         | 39.3         | 91.8         | 92.7               | 68.2        | 80.4        |
| 40–44                     | 51.1         | 41.1         | 92.1         | 91.2               | 71.9        | 81.4        |
| 45–49                     | 47.6         | 40.1         | 87.7         | 90.4               | 74.3        | 82.3        |
| 50–54                     | 42.4         | 30.4         | 72.8         | 84.6               | 60.4        | 72.5        |
| 55–59                     | 28.5         | 17.1         | 45.5         | 73.4               | 43.9        | 58.6        |
| 60–64                     | 13.3         | 7.2          | 20.5         | 41.7               | 21.9        | 31.6        |
| 65 and over               | 7.7          | 3.7          | 11.4         | 8.2                | 3.0         | 5.3         |
| <b>Total labour force</b> | <b>417.4</b> | <b>315.8</b> | <b>733.2</b> | <b>70.8</b>        | <b>51.4</b> | <b>60.9</b> |

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

## Unemployment

There were an estimated 63,200 unemployed persons in South Australia at May 2000, a decrease of 500 persons on May 1999, and a fall of 7.3% on the 68,200 recorded in May 1996.

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the labour force. In South Australia the unemployment rate was 8.6% at May 2000, a slight decrease from the level at May 1999 (8.8%). The unemployment rate for persons aged 15–19 years (19.4%) was more than twice the unemployment rate for all persons (table 9.3).

The number of persons seeking full-time work in May 2000 was 50,800, an increase of 7.4% over the May 1999 figure, while those looking for part-time employment decreased by 24.4% to 12,400.

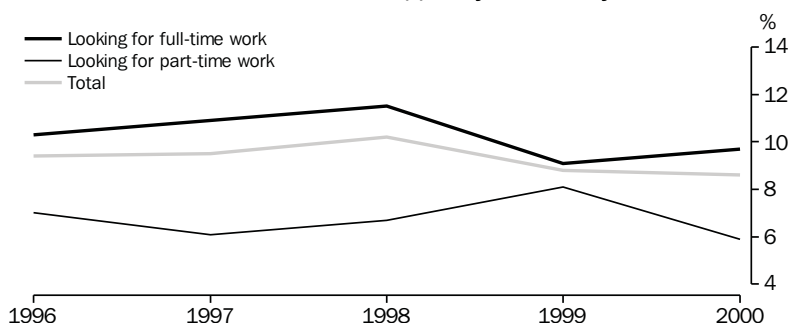


**9.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Age Group: Original—May 2000**

| Age group<br>(years) | Looking for full-time work |             |             | Looking for<br>part-time<br>work | Total unemployment rate |            |            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
|                      | Males                      | Females     | Persons     | Persons                          | Males                   | Females    | Persons    |
|                      | '000                       | '000        | '000        | '000                             | %                       | %          | %          |
| 15–19                | 3.8                        | 3.1         | 6.8         | 4.6                              | 19.7                    | 19.0       | 19.4       |
| 20–24                | 5.4                        | 3.7         | 9.1         | 1.8                              | 14.0                    | 12.3       | 13.2       |
| 25–34                | 8.5                        | 4.8         | 13.3        | 1.9                              | 9.4                     | 8.4        | 9.0        |
| 35–44                | 8.1                        | 2.9         | 11.0        | 2.6                              | 8.1                     | 6.4        | 7.4        |
| 45–54                | 5.0                        | 2.4         | 7.4         | 0.8                              | 5.9                     | 4.1        | 5.1        |
| 55–59                | 2.1                        | 0.5         | 2.6         | 0.5                              | 7.8                     | 5.1        | 6.8        |
| 60–64                | 0.5                        | 0.1         | 0.7         | 0.2                              | 5.4                     | 2.0        | 4.2        |
| 65 and over          | —                          | —           | —           | —                                | —                       | —          | —          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>33.4</b>                | <b>17.4</b> | <b>50.8</b> | <b>12.4</b>                      | <b>9.2</b>              | <b>7.9</b> | <b>8.6</b> |

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

Graph 9.4 shows the change in South Australia's unemployment rate over the last five years.

**9.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a)—May 1996 to May 2000**

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

Persons who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more comprise the long-term unemployed. The long-term unemployed, as a percentage of total unemployed increased slightly from May 1999 to 30.1% at May 2000. The number of long-term unemployed males fell 7.1% from 1999 and for females there was no change (table 9.5).

**9.5 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PERSONS**

| May  | Males | Females | Persons | Long-term<br>unemployed as<br>a percentage<br>of total<br>unemployed |
|------|-------|---------|---------|--|
|      | '000  | '000    | '000    | %  |
| 1996 | 12    | 4       | 16      | 23.5   |
| 1997 | 16    | 7       | 23      | 33.0   |
| 1998 | 16    | 7       | 23      | 31.8   |
| 1999 | 14    | 6       | 19      | 29.8   |
| 2000 | 13    | 6       | 19      | 30.1   |

Source: Labour Force, Australia: special data set via ABS@.

## Occupation

Of the 670,000 employed persons in South Australia during May 2000, there were 111,900 persons in the Professional occupation category (e.g. Geologists, Physiotherapists, Barristers). This category accounted for 16.7% of the total employment, followed by Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16.4%).

Males accounted for 56.6% of the total workforce. The most prominent occupation group for employed males was Tradespersons and related workers (20.5%), while the majority of employed females (27.3%) were classified as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.

When compared with the Australian figures, South Australia had a higher proportion of persons employed as Labourers and related workers and fewer employed as Professionals.

Table 9.6 shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

**9.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Major Occupation Groups—May 2000**

|  | Persons      |              |              | South Australia<br>as a percentage<br>of Australia |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | Males        | Females      | Total        |  |
| Major occupation groups                          | '000         | '000         | '000         | %  |
| Managers and administrators                      | 41.4         | 11.3         | 52.7         | 7.9  |
| Professionals                                    | 58.4         | 53.5         | 111.9        | 16.7   |
| Associated professionals                         | 43.0         | 31.8         | 74.8         | 11.2   |
| Tradespersons and related workers                | 77.8         | 10.7         | 88.5         | 13.2   |
| Advanced clerical and service workers            | 2.3          | 23.6         | 25.9         | 3.9  |
| Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers | 30.4         | 79.4         | 109.8        | 16.4   |
| Intermediate production and transport workers    | 57.1         | 6.5          | 63.6         | 9.5  |
| Elementary clerical, sales and service workers   | 21.5         | 41.4         | 62.9         | 9.4  |
| Labourers and related workers                    | 47.4         | 32.7         | 80.0         | 11.9   |
| <b>Total</b>                                     | <b>379.1</b> | <b>290.9</b> | <b>670.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>                                       |

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

## Industry

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) defines each industry class and can be used to classify persons in the Labour Force Survey by the industry in which they are employed.

The major employing industries in South Australia at May 2000 were Manufacturing with 100,100 employed persons (14.9%), followed by Retail trade (13.6%) and Property and business services (10.6%). Manufacturing had the highest proportion of male employees at 19.6%, while the largest proportion of females (18.8%) were employed in Health and community services.

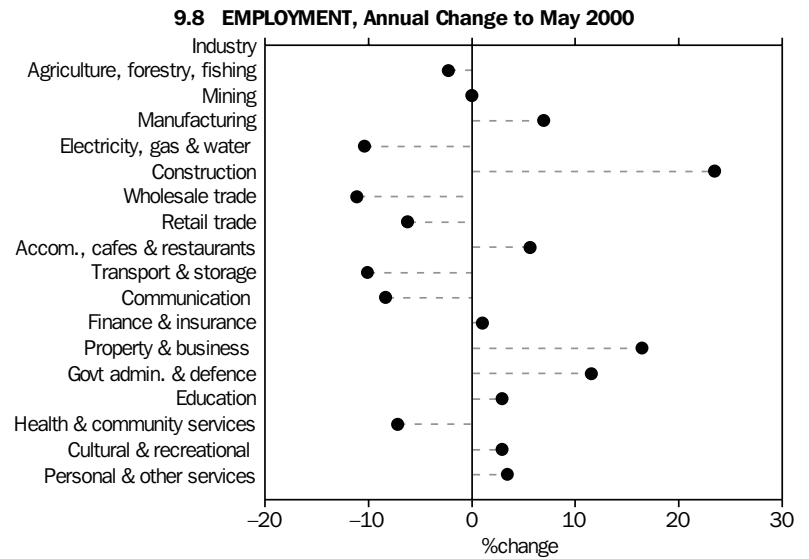
### 9.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry—May 2000

| Industry                            | Persons      |              |              | Proportion of total | South Australia as a percentage of Australia |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--|
|                                     | Males        | Females      | Total        |                     |  |
|                                     | '000         | '000         | '000         | %                   | %  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc. | 31.9         | 14.7         | 46.6         | 7.0                 | 4.9  |
| Mining                              | 3.0          | 0.5          | 3.5          | 0.5                 | 0.8  |
| Manufacturing                       | 74.5         | 25.6         | 100.1        | 14.9                | 13.0   |
| Electricity, gas and water supply   | 5.0          | 1.1          | 6.0          | 0.9                 | 0.7  |
| Construction                        | 39.7         | 6.7          | 46.4         | 6.9                 | 7.8  |
| Wholesale trade                     | 21.1         | 8.5          | 29.5         | 4.4                 | 4.9  |
| Retail trade                        | 47.2         | 43.8         | 91.0         | 13.6                | 14.6   |
| Accommodation, cafes, restaurants   | 12.9         | 21.0         | 33.9         | 5.1                 | 5.0  |
| Transport and storage               | 20.4         | 4.6          | 25.0         | 3.7                 | 4.6  |
| Communication services              | 8.8          | 3.3          | 12.1         | 1.8                 | 2.0  |
| Finance and insurance               | 7.7          | 11.7         | 19.3         | 2.9                 | 3.7  |
| Property and business services      | 37.8         | 33.1         | 70.9         | 10.6                | 11.3   |
| Government administration, defence  | 14.5         | 10.7         | 25.2         | 3.8                 | 3.8  |
| Education                           | 17.8         | 32.7         | 50.5         | 7.5                 | 6.8  |
| Health and community services       | 13.6         | 54.7         | 68.3         | 10.2                | 9.5  |
| Cultural and recreational services  | 7.9          | 6.4          | 14.3         | 2.1                 | 2.4  |
| Personal and other services         | 15.5         | 11.9         | 27.4         | 4.1                 | 3.9  |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>379.1</b> | <b>290.9</b> | <b>670.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>        | <b>100.0</b>                                 |

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

The industries exhibiting the greatest increase in total employment between May 1999 and 2000 were Construction (23.4%) followed by Property and business services (16.4%) (graph 9.8).

In contrast, the industries with the greatest decrease in employment were Wholesale trade, a fall of 11.1%, and Electricity, gas and water supply which fell by 10.4%.



Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Wages, hours and labour costs

The Wage Cost Index

The Wage Cost Index is an integrated set of indexes measuring quarterly changes in wage and salary costs in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed.

In 1999–2000 the index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for all employee jobs for South Australia stood at 107.1. The percentage change between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 was 2.9% in South Australia and 2.9% nationally.

These indexes were compiled for the first time for the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0) and can be used to directly calculate the change or movement in hourly rates of pay between two periods. These movements can be compared across States/Territories, sectors, industries, or occupations.

## 9.9 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

| Quarter                                 | Public sector | Private sector | All sectors |
|---|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| INDEX NO.                               |               |                |             |
| 1997–98                                 | 101.1         | 101.1          | 101.1       |
| 1998–99                                 | 103.9         | 104.2          | 104.1       |
| 1999–00                                 | 107.6         | 106.9          | 107.1       |
| 1997                                    |               |                |             |
| September                               | 100.0         | 100.0          | 100.0       |
| December                                | 100.7         | 100.9          | 100.8       |
| 1998                                    |               |                |             |
| March                                   | 101.8         | 101.5          | 101.5       |
| June                                    | 102.0         | 101.9          | 101.9       |
| September                               | 102.9         | 103.3          | 103.2       |
| December                                | 103.5         | 104.0          | 103.8       |
| 1999                                    |               |                |             |
| March                                   | 104.5         | 104.6          | 104.6       |
| June                                    | 104.8         | 104.7          | 104.7       |
| September                               | 106.3         | 105.8          | 105.9       |
| December                                | 107.4         | 106.5          | 106.8       |
| 2000                                    |               |                |             |
| March                                   | 107.8         | 107.3          | 107.4       |
| June                                    | 109.0         | 107.8          | 108.1       |
| CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%) |               |                |             |
| 1998–99                                 | 2.8           | 3.1            | 3.0         |
| 1999–00                                 | 3.6           | 2.6            | 2.9         |
| CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)        |               |                |             |
| 1997                                    |               |                |             |
| December                                | 0.7           | 0.9            | 0.8         |
| 1998                                    |               |                |             |
| March                                   | 1.1           | 0.6            | 0.7         |
| June                                    | 0.2           | 0.4            | 0.4         |
| September                               | 0.9           | 1.4            | 1.3         |
| December                                | 0.6           | 0.7            | 0.6         |
| 1999                                    |               |                |             |
| March                                   | 1.0           | 0.6            | 0.8         |
| June                                    | 0.3           | 0.1            | 0.1         |
| September                               | 1.4           | 1.1            | 1.1         |
| December                                | 1.0           | 0.7            | 0.8         |
| 2000                                    |               |                |             |
| March                                   | 0.4           | 0.8            | 0.6         |
| June                                    | 1.1           | 0.5            | 0.7         |

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).

## Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings data indicate the level of quarterly change in average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor the earnings of the 'average person'.

At May 2000, the average weekly ordinary time earnings for adults working full-time in South Australia was \$770.40 for males, \$651.40 for females and \$726.80 for all persons (table 9.10). The annual change to May 2000 was 3.9% for full-time adult ordinary time earnings, and 1.7% for all employees, total earnings. This was slightly lower than the Australian annual change of 4.2% for full-time adult ordinary time earnings, and 3.9% for all employees, total earnings.

## 9.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

| Period   | Males                                  |                                |                          | Females                                |                                |                            | Persons                                |                                |                              |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
|          | Full-time adult ordinary time earnings | Full-time adult total earnings | All males total earnings | Full-time adult ordinary time earnings | Full-time adult total earnings | All females total earnings | Full-time adult ordinary time earnings | Full-time adult total earnings | All employees total earnings |
|          | \$                                     | \$                             | \$                       | \$                                     | \$                             | \$                         | \$                                     | \$                             | \$                           |
| 1998     |  |                                |                          |  |                                |                            |  |                                |                              |
| February | 715.10                                 | 764.60                         | 656.10                   | 626.20                                 | 642.10                         | 447.70                     | 683.60                                 | 721.20                         | 553.60                       |
| May      | 713.80                                 | 759.50                         | 646.30                   | 620.10                                 | 634.30                         | 452.40                     | 680.10                                 | 714.40                         | 552.80                       |
| August   | 737.50                                 | 785.60                         | 670.40                   | 623.50                                 | 636.30                         | 462.10                     | 694.70                                 | 729.60                         | 569.60                       |
| November | 745.20                                 | 811.60                         | 679.00                   | 631.50                                 | 652.90                         | 471.50                     | 702.50                                 | 752.00                         | 580.30                       |
| 1999     |  |                                |                          |  |                                |                            |  |                                |                              |
| February | 739.90                                 | 796.20                         | 677.40                   | 632.00                                 | 651.90                         | 466.50                     | 699.60                                 | 742.30                         | 574.90                       |
| May      | 742.20                                 | 796.80                         | 686.30                   | 624.70                                 | 648.00                         | 457.30                     | 699.70                                 | 742.90                         | 576.10                       |
| August   | 742.70                                 | 792.00                         | 669.30                   | 631.20                                 | 655.70                         | 451.20                     | 702.00                                 | 742.20                         | 560.40                       |
| November | 745.30                                 | 805.60                         | 697.40                   | 638.70                                 | 663.40                         | 453.80                     | 705.70                                 | 752.70                         | 572.80                       |
| 2000     |  |                                |                          |  |                                |                            |  |                                |                              |
| February | 768.60                                 | 821.20                         | 708.30                   | 645.30                                 | 656.80                         | 461.30                     | 723.00                                 | 760.30                         | 584.50                       |
| May      | 770.40                                 | 831.30                         | 705.00                   | 651.40                                 | 677.20                         | 462.60                     | 726.80                                 | 774.80                         | 585.90                       |

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

## Hours worked

Table 9.11 shows the distribution of hours worked by the South Australian workforce. Overall in May 2000 there was little change in the percentage of employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week when compared with May 1999. Those who recorded working between 35–39 hours fell by 0.5% from 17.4% in May 1999 to 16.9% in May 2000. Decreases were also reported for employed persons working 40 hours (0.2%), and 41–49 hours (1.2%), whereas, an increase of 0.9% reported working 50 or more hours in May 2000 when compared with May 1999.

## 9.11 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Hours Worked—At May(a)

| May  | Percentage who worked the following hours in the specified week |      |       |       |      |       |             | Total |
|------|---|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------|-------|
|      | 0   | 1–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40   | 41–49 | 50 and over |       |
| 1996 | 5.3   | 25.5 | 7.1   | 16.7  | 13.0 | 13.7  | 18.7        | 100.0 |
| 1997 | 4.2   | 27.1 | 7.2   | 16.7  | 12.2 | 13.6  | 19.0        | 100.0 |
| 1998 | 4.7   | 26.0 | 7.8   | 18.7  | 11.7 | 12.4  | 18.7        | 100.0 |
| 1999 | 4.3   | 26.4 | 7.0   | 17.4  | 13.0 | 14.3  | 17.6        | 100.0 |
| 2000 | 4.3   | 27.0 | 7.3   | 16.9  | 12.8 | 13.1  | 18.5        | 100.0 |

(a) Employed civilian population, 15 years of age and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

## Industrial relations

At August 1999, 30.3% (163,295) of South Australia's 539,810 employees aged 15 years and over were trade union members in their main job. Trade union membership in South Australia has steadily declined in the period since 1990 when membership stood at 57.0%. This downward trend has also been evident in the Australian figures, where membership declined from 40.5% in 1990 to 25.7% in August 1999. Trade union membership was proportionally highest in the 55–59 and 45–54 year age groups (41.7% and 38.1% respectively). In contrast, membership was lowest in the 15–19 year age group (20.0%).

The proportion of public sector employees who reported that they were members of a trade union (53.1%), was more than double the number of private sector employees (24.7%). Trade union membership was highest in Communication services (67.9%) and Electricity, gas and water supply (63.5%) industries. Employees in Agriculture, forestry and fishing reported the lowest trade union membership (3.6%).

## Industrial disputes

In South Australia there were 35 industrial disputes recorded in 1999, involving (directly or indirectly) 19,100 employees and resulting in 15,000 working days lost (table 9.13).

Between 1998 and 1999 the number of working days lost decreased by 6.8%. South Australia's, 27 working days lost per thousand employees was 31.0% lower than the national average of 87 days.

### 9.12 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

|                        | Disputes | Employees involved | Working days lost |                        |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
|                        |          |                    | Total             | Per thousand employees |
| Year ended 31 December | no.      | '000               | '000              | no.                    |
| 1995                   | 28       | 27.8               | 15.3              | 28                     |
| 1996                   | 30       | 33.4               | 41.6              | 77                     |
| 1997                   | 33       | 8.2                | 8.0               | 15                     |
| 1998                   | 32       | 16.3               | 16.1              | 30                     |
| 1999                   | 35       | 19.1               | 15.0              | 27                     |

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0), *Industrial Disputes* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

In South Australia, the number of working days lost per thousand employees during 1999 varied between industries, with the highest rates recorded in Manufacturing (223 working days lost per thousand employees) and Construction (99) (table 9.13).

Metal products and Machinery and equipment, a subdivision of the Manufacturing industry, accounted for almost 62% of this industry's total working days lost.

Nationally, the most prominent industries in terms of industrial disputes were Mining and Construction, with Coal mining recording 1,445 working days lost per thousand employees.

**9.13 WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, By Industry—1999**

| Industry                                      | South<br>Australia | Australia |
|---|--------------------|-----------|
| Coal mining                                   | —                  | 1 445     |
| Other mining                                  | 7                  | 35        |
| Metal products; Machinery and equipment       | 138                | 282       |
| Other manufacturing                           | 85                 | 120       |
| Construction                                  | 99                 | 381       |
| Transport and storage; Communication services | 36                 | 42        |
| Education; Health and community services      | 7                  | 165       |
| Other industries                              | 5                  | 7         |
| All industries                                | 27                 | 87        |

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

## References

### Data sources

Currently the principal sources of ABS labour statistics are household surveys and employer-based surveys. The ABS conducts a monthly household-based Labour Force Survey which provides estimates at national, State and regional levels. The major statistical indicators produced from the Labour Force Survey are persons employed and unemployed, classified by age, sex, marital status and country of birth, expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. However additional questions investigating particular aspects of the labour force are frequently included (e.g. underemployment within the part-time employment group). More information about this collection and definitions of terminology are notated in *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

The ABS also conducts sample surveys of employers drawn from the ABS Register of Business and Organisations. Over recent years, new or upgraded quarterly surveys of employment and earnings, average weekly earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and an annual survey of employee earnings and hours have been introduced. For further information on these surveys, and definitions of terms and classifications used, see the relevant ABS publications.

The Wage Cost Index (WCI) was developed to provide a quarterly measure of changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by shifts in occupations, industry disruptions, changes in paid hours and changes for individuals employees (e.g. promotions). In addition, the WCI does not reflect changes in the composition of remuneration between cash and non-cash benefits or in the composition of wage and salary payments. These indexes were compiled for the first time for the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). The usefulness of index numbers stems from the fact that index numbers for any two periods can be used to directly calculate the change or movement in hourly rates of pay between two periods. These movements can be compared across States/Territories, sectors, industries, or occupations. Further information on the WCI is contained in the publication *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0).



Statistics on industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and reports of government authorities. An industrial dispute is where a stoppage of work has occurred, provided that at least 10 working days have been lost. Regardless of the length of the stoppage, 10 working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day, (assuming they work an 8 hour day). For example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost.

*Industrial disputes* are defined as the withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer(s) to permit some or all of their employees to work, in order to enforce or resist a demand, or express a grievance.

*Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute and 'employees indirectly involved' are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppage occurred, but are not themselves party to the dispute.

## ABS sources

*Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0)

*Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0)

*Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0)

*Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (Cat. no. 6310.0)

*Industrial Disputes* (Cat. no. 6321.0)

*Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0)

## Further information

### ABS sources

*Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Questionnaire Redesign* (Cat. no. 6294.0)

*Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6346.0)

*Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (Cat. no. 6248.0)

*ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition* (Cat. no. 1220.0)

*Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0)



Overview

This chapter contains information on South Australia’s primary industries. Topics covered include agriculture, livestock, fisheries and mining.

Agriculture

At 31 March 1999 there were 15,738 farming establishments in South Australia which had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced during 1998–99 increased by 3% to \$3,243.6m (table 10.1). The estimate of the gross value of crops rose by 8% to \$2,357.6m, due mainly to the value of wheat increasing by 18% to \$641m, with increased production more than offsetting lower prices.

In terms of value, South Australia produced 15% of Australia’s crops, 6% of livestock slaughtered and 8% of other livestock products (wool, milk, eggs and honey).

10.1 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED(a)

|      | Crops   | Livestock<br>slaughterings<br>and other<br>disposals | Livestock<br>products | Total   | South Australia<br>as a percentage<br>of Australia |
|------|---------|--|-----------------------|---------|--|
| Year | \$m     | \$m  | \$m                   | \$m     | %  |
| 1995 | 1 493.1 | 466.2  | 505.3                 | 2 464.6 | 10.4   |
| 1996 | 2 261.6 | 422.5  | 501.9                 | 3 186.0 | 11.7   |
| 1997 | 2 067.2 | 416.6  | 472.7                 | 2 956.5 | 10.5   |
| 1998 | 2 190.1 | 459.7  | 514.3                 | 3 164.1 | 11.2   |
| 1999 | 2 357.6 | 430.6  | 455.4                 | 3 243.6 | 11.2   |

(a) Reference period for crops is year ended 31 March; reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals, and livestock products is year ended 30 June.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Land management

Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and a broad balance comprising grazing land or land lying fallow.

At 31 March 1999, a total of 59.4 million hectares was devoted to agriculture, over 60% of South Australia’s total land mass. Of the area devoted to agriculture, 6% was used for crops and 4% for sown pastures and grasses with the remainder devoted to a broad balance of agricultural activities.

**10.2 LAND USE, Area—Year Ended 31 March**

|                           | 1995    | 1996    | 1997    | 1998    | 1999    |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                           | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 ha |
| Crops(a)                  | 2 991   | 3 219   | 3 279   | 3 290   | 3 648   |
| Sown pastures and grasses | n.a.    | 2 008   | 2 214   | 2 595   | 2 491   |
| Agricultural land(b)      | 56 101  | 56 901  | 56 219  | 57 516  | 59 385  |
| Non-agricultural land(c)  | 42 337  | 41 447  | 42 129  | 40 832  | 39 963  |

(a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (b) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. (c) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban, unused land and establishments not included in the Agricultural Census/Commodity Survey.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

The total area of irrigated land in 1998–99 was estimated to be 137,000 hectares, or less than 0.5% of the total land used for agriculture. The most extensively irrigated crops were vegetables and grapevines with over 85% of their growing areas recorded as being irrigated.

**10.3 AREA OF CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED—Year Ended 31 March**

|                                  | 1997       | 1998       | 1999       |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                  | '000 ha    | '000 ha    | '000 ha    |
| Pastures                         | 50         | 71         | 59         |
| Cereals                          | 5          | 5          | 4          |
| Vegetables for human consumption | 8          | 11         | 11         |
| Fruit (including nuts)           | 14         | 16         | 15         |
| Grapevines                       | 30         | 37         | 45         |
| All other crops                  | 10         | 12         | 7          |
| <b>Total area irrigated</b>      | <b>115</b> | <b>149</b> | <b>137</b> |

Source: Agriculture, Australia 1998–99 (Cat. no. 7113.0) and unpublished data from Agricultural Census/Survey, Australia.

## Crops and pastures

Wheat is South Australia's largest crop in terms of area, production and value (\$641m). In 1998–99, the area sown increased by 23% to 1.8 million hectares, with a corresponding increase in production to 3.3 million tonnes (table 10.4). The average yield per hectare was 1.9 tonnes.

South Australia was the largest producer of barley, with 975,000 hectares under cultivation, and production steady at 2.1 million tonnes, with an average yield of 2.1 tonnes per hectare. However, the value of the barley crop fell by 8% to \$304m as a result of lower prices.

Canola production in South Australia more than doubled in 1998–99, to record 193,000 tonnes as a result of increased planting and better yields.

**10.4 SELECTED PRINCIPAL CROPS, Production—Year Ended 31 March**

| Crop                             | Area    |         | Production |        | Value |       |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|--------|-------|-------|
|                                  | 1998    | 1999    | 1998       | 1999   | 1998  | 1999  |
|                                  | '000 ha | '000 ha | '000 t     | '000 t | \$m   | \$m   |
| Cereals for grain                |         |         |            |        |       |       |
| Barley                           | 1 017   | 975     | 2 027      | 2 051  | 328.5 | 303.5 |
| Oats                             | 111     | 112     | 153        | 178    | 19.7  | 17.2  |
| Wheat                            | 1 439   | 1 762   | 2 689      | 3 310  | 542.2 | 641.0 |
| Legumes                          |         |         |            |        |       |       |
| Lupins for grain                 | 96      | 79      | 106        | 102    | 25.0  | 17.5  |
| Field peas for grain             | 140     | 145     | 169        | 208    | 46.4  | 52.2  |
| Oil seeds                        |         |         |            |        |       |       |
| Canola                           | 63      | 132     | 88         | 193    | 32.9  | 78.0  |
| Crops cut for hay                |         |         |            |        |       |       |
| Cereal crops                     | 107     | 100     | 412        | 418    | 46.5  | 40.7  |
| Non-cereal crops                 | 16      | 6       | 33         | 18     | 2.5   | 1.4   |
| Pastures and grasses cut for hay |         |         |            |        |       |       |
| Lucerne                          | 35      | 26      | 103        | 86     | 16.6  | 12.8  |
| Other                            | 82      | 73      | 269        | 242    | 49.2  | 46.4  |

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Vegetables

The estimated value of South Australia's vegetable crops (\$225.1m) represents almost 10% of the value of all crops (including pastures and grasses). The most significant vegetables grown in South Australia, in terms of value, production and area sown were potatoes, onions and carrots (table 10.5).

Potatoes remained the principal vegetable in terms of gross value for South Australia, despite the 1998–99 season recording a 19% decrease over the previous year, with potato production valued at \$107m. Similarly, potatoes were the highest value vegetable crop nationally, although the estimated gross value of national production was down 11% in the 1998–99 season.

Potato production, (300,969 tonnes) fell by 2% in the 1998–99 season, but still accounted for 69% of the total area under vegetable cultivation. The 8,812 hectares planted gave a yield of 34.2 tonnes per hectare.

Onions were South Australia's second most valuable vegetable crop for the 1998–99 season in terms of gross value (\$38m), although this was a decrease of 23% over the 1997–98 season. Onion production (61,527 tonnes) was also down by 17%, while carrot production (27,105 tonnes) decreased by 43% over the previous year's harvest. Cauliflower production on the other hand increased by 10% to 4,315 tonnes.

**10.5 PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES GROWN FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION—Year Ended 31 March**

| Vegetable                  | Area          |               | Production |           | Value        |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
|                            | 1998          | 1999          | 1998       | 1999      | 1998         | 1999         |
|                            | ha            | ha            | t          | t         | \$m          | \$m          |
| Carrots                    | *1 152        | 573           | **47 767   | 27 105    | 27.7         | 21.7         |
| Cauliflowers               | 213           | 181           | 3 926      | 4 315     | 2.4          | 2.7          |
| Lettuces                   | 284           | 246           | 9 013      | 6 603     | 6.5          | 5.5          |
| Onions, white and brown    | 1 468         | 1 225         | 74 201     | 61 527    | 49.7         | 38.1         |
| Potatoes                   | 8 800         | 8 812         | 306 634    | 300 969   | 131.5        | 107.1        |
| <b>Total (incl. other)</b> | <b>13 932</b> | <b>12 752</b> | <b>..</b>  | <b>..</b> | <b>263.1</b> | <b>225.1</b> |

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Fruit and nuts

Fruit and nut production, valued at \$767.3m, accounts for 33% of South Australia's total value of all crops (including pastures and grasses).

Grapes remained the leading individual fruit in value terms at \$540m, an increase of 14%, mainly as a result of increases in both estimated production and prices.

Citrus fruits had a total value of production of \$107m, and were the next highest in value terms, with oranges accounting for 86% of this total. The combined value of grapes and citrus fruits accounted for 84% of the gross fruit and nut production in South Australia.

South Australia's apricot production in 1998–99 accounted for 48% of the national apricot harvest, despite a fall in production of 16% within this State. Other stone fruits which also exhibited a fall in production over the 1997–98 season were cherries (11%), peaches (3%) and plums and prunes (28%).

South Australia was the largest contributor to the national production of lemons and limes, producing 10,225 tonnes or 35% of the total Australian production. Mandarin production increased by 12% to 11,205 tonnes, with a yield of 69.7 kilograms per tree. In contrast, South Australia's orange production fell by 9% to 165,000 tonnes, and this was a contributing factor for the reduction in total Australian orange production in 1998–99.

Almonds are a significant nut crop grown in South Australia, with production in 1998–99 increasing by 56% to 3,800 tonnes, showing a yield of 6.1 kilograms per tree. South Australia accounted for 43% of national almond production and with an estimated 625,000 trees, had 59% of the total number of almond trees grown in Australia.

### 10.6 SELECTED FRUIT AND NUTS, Production—Year Ended 31 March

|                     | Trees     |           | Production |           | Value        |              |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
|                     | 1998      | 1999      | 1998       | 1999      | 1998         | 1999         |
|                     | '000      | '000      | t          | t         | \$m          | \$m          |
| Citrus              |           |           |            |           |              |              |
| Oranges             | 1 860     | 1 760     | 180 253    | 164 936   | 86.2         | 92.2         |
| Lemons and limes    | 89        | 89        | 11 492     | 10 225    | 6.7          | 5.3          |
| Mandarins           | 159       | 161       | 10 028     | 11 205    | 10.3         | 9.6          |
| Pome                |           |           |            |           |              |              |
| Apples              | 555       | 588       | 24 849     | 25 161    | 23.8         | 33.5         |
| Pears (excl. Nashi) | 75        | 101       | 5 918      | 5 596     | 6.0          | 6.6          |
| Stone               |           |           |            |           |              |              |
| Apricots            | 301       | 294       | 12 271     | 10 361    | 21.9         | 17.3         |
| Cherries            | 77        | 112       | 1 040      | 923       | 5.1          | 5.8          |
| Peaches             | 101       | 70        | 5 723      | 5 531     | 4.8          | 4.6          |
| Plums and prunes    | 94        | 83        | 3 569      | 2 571     | 5.7          | 4.5          |
| Vine fruit          |           |           |            |           |              |              |
| Grapes              | ..        | ..        | 462 257    | 496 543   | 473.9        | 540.2        |
| Nuts                |           |           |            |           |              |              |
| Almonds (kernel)    | 491       | 625       | 2 456      | 3822      | 14.7         | 19.7         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>..</b> | <b>..</b> | <b>..</b>  | <b>..</b> | <b>679.0</b> | <b>767.3</b> |

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Vineyards

Season 1999 was a record year for South Australian grape growers, with 52,551 hectares of vines under cultivation. This represents 43% of the Australian total of 122,915 hectares. The area of vines planted or grafted during season 1999 in South Australia was 7,185 hectares, accounting for 45% of Australia's newly planted vines for the season.

### 10.7 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF VINEYARDS

| Harvest | AREA OF VINES |   |                              |        | GRAPE PRODUCTION |               |                       |         |
|---------|---------------|---|------------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------|
|         | Bearing       | Not yet bearing<br>(planted or grafted) |                              | Total  | Wine-<br>making  | Drying<br>(a) | Table<br>and<br>other | Total   |
|         |               | Prior to<br>collection<br>year          | During<br>collection<br>year |        |                  |               |                       |         |
|         |               | ha                                      | ha                           | ha     | t                | t             | t                     | t       |
| 1995    | 27 237        | 2 274                                   | 3 092                        | 32 603 | 320 169          | 6 714         | 2 913                 | 329 797 |
| 1996    | 27 153        | 4 826                                   | 3 310                        | 35 289 | 395 835          | 7 229         | 3 769                 | 406 832 |
| 1997    | 30 270        | 4 741                                   | 3 535                        | 38 546 | 367 792          | 4 245         | 2 551                 | 374 589 |
| 1998    | 34 324        | 4 162                                   | 5 072                        | 43 557 | 455 531          | 3 337         | 2 390                 | 461 257 |
| 1999(b) | 40 188        | 5 177                                   | 7 185                        | 52 551 | 491 621          | 2 764         | 2 149                 | 496 534 |

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight. (b) The data in 1999 include operations by viticulture businesses which have existed for some time but for various reasons have not been added to the ABS business register. Inclusions of these businesses for the first time in the 1999 collection means that some proportion of any gross change is due to better coverage in the collection rather than actual change in the industry.

Source: *Wine and Grape Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 1329.0).

With the increased demand for red wine for both domestic consumption and export, large plantings of red grape varieties occurred during 1999. Red grape varieties accounted for 69% of the total area under vines in South Australia.

The planting of the wine grape variety Shiraz dominated all other grape variety plantings with 28% of the total area under vines, followed by Cabernet Sauvignon (24%) and Chardonnay (12%).

**10.8 TOTAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF VINE AT HARVEST**

|                            | 1995          | 1996          | 1997          | 1998          | 1999(a)       |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Variety                    | ha            | ha            | ha            | ha            | ha            |
| <b>Red grapes</b>          |               |               |               |               |               |
| Cabernet Sauvignon         | 5 531         | 6 287         | 7 698         | 9 942         | 12 703        |
| Currant                    | 428           | 364           | 307           | 220           | 162           |
| Grenache                   | 1 755         | 1 755         | 1 738         | 1 713         | 1 917         |
| Mataro                     | 479           | 453           | 460           | 539           | 626           |
| Merlot                     | 463           | 726           | 1 217         | 1 857         | 2 648         |
| Pinot Noir                 | 641           | 699           | 680           | 855           | 1 038         |
| Shiraz                     | 5 906         | 7 125         | 8 537         | 10 528        | 14 823        |
| Other                      | 1 227         | 1 211         | 1 307         | 1 452         | 2 338         |
| <i>Total</i>               | <i>16 430</i> | <i>18 620</i> | <i>21 943</i> | <i>27 105</i> | <i>36 254</i> |
| <b>White grapes</b>        |               |               |               |               |               |
| Chardonnay                 | 4 558         | 5 379         | 5 763         | 6 093         | 6 336         |
| Chenin Blanc               | 469           | 435           | 443           | 407           | 404           |
| Colombard                  | 412           | 405           | 452           | 499           | 630           |
| Muscat Gordo Blanco        | 1 750         | 1 713         | 1 569         | 1 396         | 1 302         |
| Palomino and Pedro Ximenes | 554           | 480           | 415           | 317           | 241           |
| Riesling                   | 2 818         | 2 651         | 2 578         | 2 515         | 2 354         |
| Sauvignon Blanc            | 617           | 712           | 742           | 818           | 895           |
| Semillon                   | 1 172         | 1 430         | 1 566         | 1 782         | 1 876         |
| Sultana                    | 1 643         | 1 548         | 1 257         | 970           | 764           |
| Other                      | 2 180         | 1 916         | 1 819         | 1 655         | 1 495         |
| <i>Total</i>               | <i>16 173</i> | <i>16 669</i> | <i>16 603</i> | <i>16 452</i> | <i>16 297</i> |

(a) The data in 1999 include operations by viticulture businesses which have existed for some time but for various reasons have not been added to the ABS business register. Inclusions of these businesses for the first time in the 1999 collection means that some proportion of any gross change is due to better coverage in the collection rather than actual change in the industry.

Source: Unpublished data, Wine and Grape Industry collection.

## Livestock and livestock products

The number of dairy cattle in South Australia increased by 9% to 177,000 between 1998 and 1999 (table 10.9), while the number of chickens and deer increased by 5% and 29% respectively over the same period. In contrast to these increases, the number of meat cattle decreased by 45,000 (4%) on 1997–98 figures, and pig numbers decreased by 18,000 (4%).

**10.9 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS—Year Ended 30 June**

|                 | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                 | '000   | '000   | '000   | '000   | '000   |
| Meat cattle     | 1 064  | 1 069  | 1 024  | 1 051  | 1 006  |
| Milk cattle(a)  | 152    | 150    | 157    | 162    | 177    |
| Sheep and lambs | 13 249 | 13 576 | 13 106 | 13 136 | 13 065 |
| Pigs            | 423    | 412    | 417    | 424    | 406    |
| Deer            | 19     | 18     | 21     | 17     | 22     |
| Chickens        | 5 003  | 4 984  | 4 878  | 5 250  | 5 520  |

(a) Excluding house cows.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).



Table 10.10 shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption. Lambs and pigs were the only livestock type to record an increase in the number of slaughterings between 1998 and 1999 (15% and 22% respectively). The number of cattle slaughtered steadily declined between 1995 and 1999, with the fall of 25% recorded between 1998 and 1999 further reinforcing this trend.

**10.10 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED—Year Ended 30 June**

|          | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998  | 1999  |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
|          | '000   | '000   | '000   | '000  | '000  |
| Cattle   | 424    | 375    | 369    | 372   | 278   |
| Calves   | 12     | 13     | 16     | 20    | 20    |
| Sheep    | 3 114  | 2 371  | 2 312  | 2 655 | 2 018 |
| Lambs    | 1 915  | 1 905  | 1 754  | 1 866 | 2 154 |
| Pigs     | 470    | 467    | 427    | 381   | 466   |
| Chickens | 28 866 | 26 948 | 28 008 | n.p.  | n.p.  |

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

### Value of livestock and products

The estimated gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals in South Australia fell by 6% to \$431m in 1999 (table 10.11). The value of cattle and calf slaughterings and other disposals decreased by 10% to \$129m, as a result of lower slaughter numbers and lower exports. The value of sheep and lambs slaughtered or otherwise disposed of decreased by 14% to \$148m, mainly due to a drop in the number of live animals exported.

**10.11 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND OTHER DISPOSALS, Gross Value—Year Ended 30 June**

|                   | 1995         | 1996         | 1997         | 1998         | 1999         |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                   | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          |
| Cattle and calves | 201.1        | 152.9        | 137.6        | 144.4        | 129.4        |
| Sheep and lambs   | 136.4        | 148.8        | 134.5        | 171.8        | 148.2        |
| Pigs              | 52.8         | 43.2         | 54.4         | n.p.         | n.p.         |
| Poultry           | 72.5         | 75.4         | 89.2         | n.p.         | n.p.         |
| Other             | 3.3          | 2.2          | 1.0          | 0.9          | 1.0          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>466.2</b> | <b>422.5</b> | <b>416.6</b> | <b>459.7</b> | <b>430.6</b> |

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

The South Australian estimate of the gross value of livestock products decreased in 1998–99 by 12% to \$455m (table 10.12). This was due to a 25% fall in the gross value of wool to \$232m, which was only partially offset by an 11% increase in the gross value of milk production to \$197m.

**10.12 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, Gross Value—Year Ended 30 June**

|                                    | 1995         | 1996         | 1997         | 1998         | 1999         |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                    | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          |
| Wool                               |              |              |              |              |              |
| Shorn                              | 324.4        | 311.3        | 270.0        | 296.6        | 223.0        |
| Other                              | 15.2         | 12.2         | 10.2         | 12.9         | 9.0          |
| <i>Total wool</i>                  | <i>339.5</i> | <i>323.4</i> | <i>280.2</i> | <i>309.5</i> | <i>232.0</i> |
| Liquid whole milk used for         |              |              |              |              |              |
| Manufacturing                      | 65.6         | 73.5         | 84.0         | 91.9         | 108.4        |
| Human consumption                  | 80.2         | 83.0         | 88.7         | 85.6         | 88.8         |
| <i>Total whole milk production</i> | <i>145.8</i> | <i>156.5</i> | <i>172.7</i> | <i>177.5</i> | <i>197.2</i> |
| Eggs                               | 16.6         | 16.5         | 14.4         | 21.3         | 22.7         |
| Honey                              | 3.1          | 5.0          | 5.2          | 5.7          | 3.3          |
| Beeswax                            | 0.2          | 0.5          | 0.3          | 0.4          | 0.2          |
| <b>Total livestock products</b>    | <b>581.7</b> | <b>501.9</b> | <b>472.7</b> | <b>514.3</b> | <b>455.4</b> |

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

## Fisheries

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species. Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The 1998–99 fisheries production statistics in the following tables were obtained solely from *Australian Fisheries Statistics 1999* published by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

The estimated gross value of South Australian fisheries production, including Aquaculture, was \$348m in 1998–99, an increase of 78% from 1996–97.

The value of South Australian wild caught fisheries production increased by almost 15% (\$21.3m) between 1996–97 and 1998–99 to \$167.8m. This increase came about mostly as a result of a 18% rise in the gross value of crustaceans caught, with prawns accounting for almost four-fifths (79%) of that rise. Rock lobster production (\$73.9m) however, was the single most valuable wild caught fisheries production in 1998–99 accounting for 44% of South Australia's total wild caught value.

The total wild caught fisheries production for South Australia in 1998–99 was 18,242 tonnes. Fish production was 51% (9,352 tonnes), with crustaceans making up 34% (6,161 tonnes) of the overall total.

Pilchards were the main fish species caught, accounting for 48% of the total fish catch in 1998–99. Prawns constituted 45% of the total crustacean catch, with Rock lobster accounting for a further 44%.

**10.13 SELECTED FISHERIES PRODUCTION**

| Species                  | 1996–97       |                | 1997–98p      |                | 1998–99e      |                |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
|                          | Quantity      | Value          | Quantity      | Value          | Quantity      | Value          |
|                          | t             | \$'000         | t             | \$'000         | t             | \$'000         |
| <b>Crustaceans</b>       |               |                |               |                |               |                |
| Prawns                   | 2 024         | 25 151         | 2 759         | 33 246         | 2 761         | 39 615         |
| Rock lobster             | 2 528         | 71 379         | 2 622         | 78 555         | 2 729         | 73 908         |
| Crab                     | 567           | 2 587          | 633           | 3 505          | 669           | 3 863          |
| Other                    | 6             | 53             | 1             | 6              | 1             | 15             |
| <i>Total</i>             | <i>5 125</i>  | <i>99 170</i>  | <i>6 014</i>  | <i>115 312</i> | <i>6 161</i>  | <i>117 400</i> |
| <b>Molluscs</b>          |               |                |               |                |               |                |
| Abalone                  | 903           | 25 184         | 813           | 26 883         | 933           | 27 161         |
| Pipi                     | 830           | 914            | 1 041         | 941            | 976           | 1 407          |
| Squid                    | 356           | 1 730          | 426           | 2 036          | 435           | 2 022          |
| Other                    | 601           | 1 200          | 546           | 1 017          | 385           | 900            |
| <i>Total</i>             | <i>2 690</i>  | <i>29 028</i>  | <i>2 826</i>  | <i>30 877</i>  | <i>2 729</i>  | <i>31 490</i>  |
| <b>Fish</b>              |               |                |               |                |               |                |
| Australian salmon        | 555           | 669            | 632           | 809            | 527           | 672            |
| Mullet                   | 248           | 760            | 265           | 696            | 207           | 694            |
| Australian herring       | 204           | 240            | 284           | 277            | 322           | 314            |
| Snapper                  | 305           | 1 516          | 394           | 1 980          | 447           | 2 238          |
| King George whiting      | 586           | 4 471          | 552           | 3 685          | 594           | 4 629          |
| Garfish                  | 513           | 1 785          | 504           | 1 619          | 421           | 1 572          |
| Leather jackets          | 426           | 402            | 475           | 466            | 330           | 512            |
| Pilchard                 | 3 428         | 2 197          | 6 041         | 3 846          | 4 465         | 2 500          |
| Yellowfin Whiting        | 102           | 408            | 73            | 302            | 84            | 391            |
| Snook                    | 120           | 261            | 113           | 227            | 117           | 240            |
| Callop                   | 235           | 2 862          | 191           | 2 255          | 155           | 1 971          |
| Other species            | 2 106         | 2 701          | 1 845         | 2 436          | 1 684         | 3 158          |
| <i>Total</i>             | <i>8 827</i>  | <i>18 271</i>  | <i>11 367</i> | <i>18 598</i>  | <i>9 352</i>  | <i>18 891</i>  |
| <i>Total wild caught</i> | <i>16 642</i> | <i>146 470</i> | <i>20 208</i> | <i>164 787</i> | <i>18 242</i> | <i>167 782</i> |
| Aquaculture              | 3 883         | 49 477         | 7 050         | 98 220         | 8 620         | 180 171        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>20 525</b> | <b>195 947</b> | <b>27 258</b> | <b>263 007</b> | <b>26 862</b> | <b>347 953</b> |

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Australian Fisheries Statistics.

## Aquaculture

In 1998–99, the value of aquaculture production was estimated at \$180.1m increasing by more than three times from the 1996–97 value (\$49.5m).

Aquaculture accounted for 52% of the total value of South Australian fisheries production (\$348m) in 1998–99 with Southern blue fin tuna, the predominant aquaculture species (\$166.7m), accounting for 93% of the overall value of aquaculture production.

**10.14 AQUACULTURE, Selected Principal Species**

| Species                 | 1996–97      |               | 1997–98p     |               | 1998–99p     |                |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
|                         | Quantity     | Value         | Quantity     | Value         | Quantity     | Value          |
|                         | t            | \$'000        | t            | \$'000        | t            | \$'000         |
| Yabbies and marron      | 15           | 227           | 17           | 249           | 34           | 391            |
| Oysters                 | 1 336        | 5 205         | 1 298        | 4 908         | 1 441        | 5 489          |
| Southern bluefin tuna   | 2 089        | 40 200        | 5 140        | 87 223        | 6 365        | 166 700        |
| Barramundi              | 138          | 1 642         | 193          | 2 681         | 249          | 3 192          |
| Other                   | 305          | 2 203         | 402          | 3 159         | 531          | 4 399          |
| <b>Total production</b> | <b>3 883</b> | <b>49 477</b> | <b>7 050</b> | <b>98 220</b> | <b>8 620</b> | <b>180 171</b> |

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Australian Fisheries Statistics.

## Mining

Information in this section describes the structure, performance and activity of the mining industry in South Australia.

During 1998–99 there were 14 mining establishments in South Australia. The total establishment level of employment for the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries decreased by 6% to 1,750 persons in 1998–99. Mining employees continued to be predominantly male (88% of all employees).

Wages and salaries paid increased in 1998–99 (over the 1997–98 figure of \$98m) by \$16m (16%) to \$114m.

### 10.15 MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

| Items                                 | Unit | Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining(a) |         |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|---------|
|                                       |      | 1997–98  | 1998–99 |
| Establishments at 30 June             | no.  | 16   | 14      |
| Employment at 30 June                 |      |  |         |
| Males                                 | no.  | 1 646  | 1 538   |
| Females                               | no.  | 213  | 212     |
| Persons                               | no.  | 1 859  | 1 750   |
| Persons employed per establishment(b) | no.  | 116  | 125     |
| Employees working below ground        | no.  | 360  | 338     |
| Wages and salaries(c)                 | \$m  | 98   | 114     |

(a) Data not available for separate industry classes due to confidentiality restrictions. (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amount drawn by working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

## Summary of operations

Turnover at the establishment level for the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries in 1998–99 was \$1,129m, a fall of \$31m (2.7%) on 1997–98. South Australia's turnover accounted for 3% of the Australian total of \$37,524m.

### 10.16 ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL, Summary of Operations

| Item                            | South Australia |         | Australia |         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                                 | 1997–98         | 1998–99 | 1997–98   | 1998–99 |
|                                 | \$m             | \$m     | \$m       | \$m     |
| Turnover                        | 1 160           | 1 129   | 37 558    | 37 524  |
| Opening inventories             | 103             | 93      | 3 380     | 3 471   |
| Closing inventories             | 92              | 86      | 3 333     | 3 296   |
| Purchases and selected expenses | 276             | 329     | 13 593    | 13 230  |
| Value added                     | 872             | 793     | 23 918    | 24 120  |
| Net capital expenditure         | 450             | 261     | 7 161     | 8 046   |
| Mineral royalties paid          | 65              | 52      | 2 448     | 2 008   |

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

## Quarrying production

The 1998–99 mining commodity statistics in table 10.17 are derived solely from information obtained from Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

The total value of minerals produced was \$1,221m for 1998–99, a fall of \$13m over the 1997–98 figure. However, natural gas production (\$416m) contributed 34% of the State's total production value, an increase of 10% over 1997–98.

The value of copper production (\$192m), while accounting for 16% of total production value, fell by 7% over the 1997–98 figure of \$207m. The value of coal production also experienced a fall (30%) from the previous year.

**10.17 MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION(a)**

|                         |                            | Quantity |         | Value (\$'000) |           |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
|                         | Unit                       | 1997–98  | 1998–99 | 1997–98        | 1998–99   |
| Metallic                |                            |          |         |                |           |
| Copper                  | '000 t                     | 80       | 84      | 206 689        | 191 620   |
| Gold                    | kg                         | 1 049    | 961     | 16 328         | 14 024    |
| Iron ore                | '000 t                     | 2 833    | 2 733   | 25 493         | 24 598    |
| Uranium oxide           | t                          | 1 956    | 1 979   | 101 389        | 83 592    |
| Silver                  | kg                         | 11 659   | 8 297   | 2 987          | 2 197     |
| Other                   | ..                         | —        | —       | 1 714          | 2 803     |
| Non-metallic            |                            |          |         |                |           |
| Barite                  | '000 t                     | 15       | 14      | 964            | 862       |
| Coal                    | '000 t                     | 2 747    | 2 703   | 60 810         | 42 633    |
| Dolomite                | '000 t                     | 1 070    | 1 015   | 10 070         | 10 199    |
| Foundry sand            | '000 t                     | 59       | 53      | 1 013          | 1 151     |
| Gypsum                  | '000 t                     | 1 596    | 1 601   | 4 838          | 4 975     |
| Limestone               | '000 t                     | 1 780    | 2 297   | 24 480         | 25 621    |
| Opal(b)                 | ..                         | —        | —       | 38 895         | 37 964    |
| Salt                    | '000 t                     | 537      | 574     | 4 439          | 4 744     |
| Silica                  | '000 t                     | 131      | 126     | 2 739          | 3 041     |
| Talc                    | '000 t                     | 8        | 8       | 832            | 716       |
| Other                   | ..                         | —        | —       | 861            | 769       |
| Construction material,  |                            |          |         |                |           |
| quarrying               | '000 t                     | 9 494    | 10 017  | 82 699         | 80 831    |
| Natural sand products   | '000 t                     | 2 389    | 2 403   | 17 505         | 18 336    |
| Natural clay products   | '000 t                     | 473      | 577     | 2 391          | 2 683     |
| Natural gas(c)          | millions of m <sup>3</sup> | 3 897    | 4 190   | 386 569        | 421 912   |
| Condensates             | ML                         | 353      | 449     | 62 744         | 70 563    |
| Crude oil               | ML                         | 579      | 560     | 94 005         | 81 335    |
| Liquefied petroleum gas | '000 t                     | 311      | 404     | 84 332         | 94 066    |
| Total                   |                            | ..       | ..      | 1 234 789      | 1 221 237 |

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

(b) Estimated. (c) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO<sub>2</sub> from Caroline 1 well and also value of ethane.

Source: Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

## References

### Data sources

Between 1993–94 and 1996–97, information for the Agricultural Censuses was obtained from agricultural establishments having an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. The Agricultural Census was replaced by the Agricultural Commodity Survey in 1997–98, maintaining the same scope and coverage.

The EVAO is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. EVAO is applicable only for industry coding and size valuation purposes and is not an indicator of receipts obtained nor the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units. Information is collected from establishments when their EVAO is above a certain level. As these levels have varied in the past, care should be taken when comparing data from previous census years and where the data is survey-based.

An establishment with agricultural activity is a single physical location which is used for the production of crops, including fruit and vegetables and/or the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products.

The statistics on crops, pastures, vegetables, fruit and livestock, in general refer to the season ended 31 March.

The gross value of production is based on wholesale prices realised in the market place, and data is aggregated before publishing to ensure that details of individual businesses are not identified.

Further information on the scope, coverage and definitions is contained in the publication *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

The ABS 1998–99 Mining Collection is a combination of census and sample survey collections. Data are aggregated before publishing to ensure that details of individuals/businesses are not identified.

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas. Associated activities such as the crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or briquetting of ores and other minerals are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

The business units about which statistical output is available are 'management units' and 'establishments'.

*Management units* are statistical units equating to the highest level for which accounts are maintained. In many cases this coincides with the legal entity owning the business (e.g. sole proprietor, partnership, incorporated company etc.).

*Establishments* are statistical units equating to the lowest level for which accounts are maintained. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory and classified to a single industry. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

The differences in definition of management unit and establishment sometimes result in different values being obtained for certain data items. For example, employment at the establishment level only includes those employees that are involved in that industry, whilst employment at the management unit level includes all employees of that business unit. This often includes employees who would be included in a different industry at the establishment level (e.g. sales staff, head office staff and staff involved in manufacturing activity using mining products). For more detailed information about definitions of terms and classifications used, refer to the relevant ABS publications.

### ABS sources

*Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0)

*Agricultural Commodities, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 7121.0)

*Mining Operations, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8415.0)

*Australian Mining Industry, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8414.0)

*Wine and Grape Industry, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 1329.0)

### Other sources

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics: *Australian Fisheries Statistics, Australian Commodities: Forecasts and Issues, Australian Commodity Statistics, Australian Mineral Statistics*

Primary Industries and Resources South Australia

## Further information

### ABS sources

*Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables* (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001)

*Mineral and Petroleum, Exploration, Australia* (Cat. no. 8412.0)

### Non-ABS sources

Bureau of Resource Sciences

South Australian Department of Primary Industries

Australian Wheat Board

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics

Forestry SA

Oil and Gas Resources of Australia

South Australian Research and Development Institute





## Overview

This chapter presents a range of data about employment, wages and salaries and turnover for the manufacturing sector of the South Australian economy.

## Employment

The number of people employed in the South Australian manufacturing industry (including working proprietors) decreased by 5.9% between June 1998 and June 1999, falling to 83,400 persons, comprising 9.0% of the total national manufacturing employment.

Establishments with 100 or more employees accounted for 56.2% of total employment in the South Australian manufacturing industry.

Wages and salaries paid (excluding drawings from working proprietors) was \$3,031m, giving an annual average of \$36,400 per employee which was a 5.6% increase on the \$34,400 average recorded 12 months earlier .

### 11.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1998–99

| Items                        | Unit | South<br>Australia | Australia | South Australia<br>as a percentage<br>of Australia |
|------------------------------|------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| Employment at end of June(a) | '000 | 83.4               | 923.4     | 9.0  |
| Wages and salaries(b)        | \$m  | 3 030.6            | 35 016.0  | 8.7  |
| Turnover                     | \$m  | 20 180.9           | 220 847.9 | 9.1  |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.0).

During the five years, June 1995 to June 1999, employment in South Australia's manufacturing industry fell by 7.0% or 6,300 persons (table 11.2).

Between June 1998 and June 1999, employment fell in seven of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions, with Metal product manufacturing recording the largest decrease in absolute terms (1,300 persons). The two industry subdivisions with increases were Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated manufacturing (up by 1.5% or 1,200 persons) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up by 1.4% or 400 persons).

**11.2 EMPLOYMENT, By Manufacturing Subdivision**

|  | 1994-95     | 1995-96     | 1996-97     | 1997-98     | 1998-99     |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Industry subdivision   | '000        | '000        | '000        | '000        | '000        |
| Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing                       | 17.2        | 17.2        | 15.2        | 16.2        | 15.6        |
| Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing          | 5.3         | 4.9         | 4.8         | 4.2         | 3.9         |
| Wood and paper product manufacturing                           | 5.9         | 5.6         | 5.6         | 5.8         | 5.6         |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media                        | 5.2         | 5.3         | 5.6         | 5.7         | 5.3         |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing | 6.5         | 6.2         | 6.7         | 6.9         | 7.0         |
| Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing                     | 2.8         | 2.6         | 2.6         | 2.6         | 2.4         |
| Metal product manufacturing                                    | 11.3        | 11.8        | 11.2        | 11.8        | 10.5        |
| Machinery and equipment manufacturing                          | 30.6        | 29.6        | 28.2        | 28.1        | 28.5        |
| Other manufacturing  | 5.0         | 4.9         | 5.1         | 5.4         | 4.5         |
| <b>Total manufacturing</b>                                     | <b>89.7</b> | <b>88.1</b> | <b>85.1</b> | <b>88.6</b> | <b>83.4</b> |

(a) Includes working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

## Turnover

Turnover is a key industry performance measure, which covers the sales of goods and services, together with the transfer of goods to other establishments of the same business, and includes all other operating revenue generated by the establishment.

The value of turnover for the manufacturing industry in South Australia was almost \$20,181m in 1998-99, an increase of 1.5% over the last 12 months and a 12.5% increase over the last five years (table 11.3). Six of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover between 1997-98 and 1998-99. The largest contributors to turnover in 1998-99 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (37.6%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (22.8%). These industries have consistently dominated the manufacturing sector over the past five years.

**11.3 TURNOVER, BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION**

|  | 1994-95         | 1995-96         | 1996-97         | 1997-98(b)      | 1998-99         |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Industry subdivision   | \$m             | \$m             | \$m             | \$m             | \$m             |
| Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing                       | 3 579.6         | 3 859.1         | 3 997.0         | 4 603.3         | 4 603.7         |
| Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing          | 819.9           | 823.0           | 788.5           | 769.6           | 659.1           |
| Wood and paper product manufacturing                           | 985.6           | 968.4           | 915.8           | 1 058.8         | 1 129.5         |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media                        | 668.4           | 719.4           | 800.5           | 769.3           | 732.3           |
| Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing | 1 367.8         | 1 283.6         | 1 454.9         | 1 548.5         | 1 607.5         |
| Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing                     | 543.3           | 538.6           | 604.4           | 590.3           | 597.3           |
| Metal product manufacturing                                    | 2 565.8         | 2 544.9         | 2 511.3         | 2 658.2         | 2 639.4         |
| Machinery and equipment manufacturing                          | 6 899.8         | 6 943.8         | 6 911.9         | 7 299.0         | 7 595.4         |
| Other manufacturing  | 502.7           | 497.6           | 558.1           | 577.4           | 589.7           |
| <b>Total manufacturing</b>                                     | <b>17 932.8</b> | <b>18 178.4</b> | <b>18 532.4</b> | <b>19 874.4</b> | <b>20 180.9</b> |

(a) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes. (b) From 1997-98 manufacturing collection and onwards, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover (refer to paragraphs 14-15 of the Explanatory Notes in Cat. no. 8221.4).

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

## Individual industries

This section details the three most significant South Australian secondary industries in terms of their contribution to the State's manufacturing employment and turnover over the five-year period between 1994–95 and 1998–99.

### Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing

In June 1999, 13,630 persons were employed in Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing, comprising 16.4% of the total South Australian manufacturing workforce.

While employment in the South Australian motor vehicle industry declined by 5.0% between 1994–95 and 1997–98, this trend was reversed in 1998–99, with the workforce growing by 2.9% over the 1997–98 figure. Despite this, there were still 316 fewer persons employed in the industry in 1998–99 than in 1994–95.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing turnover in June 1999 was \$5,142.2m, an increase of 15.5% since 1994–95, and accounting for 25.5% of the total value of South Australia's manufacturing turnover in 1998–99.

Table 11.4 provides a selection of information about the Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing industry in South Australia.

**11.4 MOTOR VEHICLE AND PARTS MANUFACTURING**

| Year    | Employment(a)<br>at end of June | Wages and<br>salaries(b) | Turnover |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
|         | no.                             | \$m                      | \$m      |
| 1994–95 | 13 946                          | 508.2                    | 4 450.7  |
| 1995–96 | 13 809                          | 496.9                    | 4 549.2  |
| 1996–97 | 13 786                          | 532.8                    | 4 648.9  |
| 1997–98 | 13 247                          | 546.9                    | 4 926.7  |
| 1998–99 | 13 630                          | 552.7                    | 5 142.2  |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.4).

### Wine

In June 1999, 3,969 persons were employed in Wine manufacturing, comprising 4.8% of the total South Australian manufacturing workforce.

Employment in this industry has steadily increased over the past five years, rising by 28.0% since 1994–95.

Wine manufacturing turnover was \$1,702.0m in June 1999, accounting for 8.4% of the total value of South Australia's manufacturing turnover in 1998–99, and 51.2% of total turnover for Australian wine manufacturing.

Table 11.5 provides a selection of information about the Wine manufacturing industry.

**11.5 WINE MANUFACTURING**

| Year    | Employment<br>at end of June(a)<br>no. | Wages and<br>salaries(b)<br>\$m | Turnover |  |
|---------|--|---------------------------------|----------|--|
|         |  |                                 | \$m      | South Australia<br>as a percentage<br>of Australia |
| 1994-95 | 3 101                                  | 84.0                            | 753.0    | 51.2   |
| 1995-96 | 3 071                                  | 92.8                            | 892.6    | 49.6   |
| 1996-97 | 3 160                                  | 103.9                           | 1 269.7  | 60.0   |
| 1997-98 | 3 420                                  | 107.0                           | 1 435.4  | 55.3   |
| 1998-99 | 3 969                                  | 135.4                           | 1 702.0  | 51.2   |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings from working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

## Electrical equipment and appliances

In June 1999, 5,973 persons were employed in Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing, comprising 7.2% of the total South Australian manufacturing workforce.

While employment in this industry declined by 8.3% between 1994-95 and 1997-98, this trend was reversed in 1998-99, with the workforce growing by 13.9% over the 1997-98 figure.

Wages and salaries followed a similar pattern, falling by \$12.2m between 1994-95 and 1996-97, before rising once more to \$194.5m in 1998-99.

Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing turnover was \$1,093.3m in June 1999, an increase of 8.2% over the 1994-95 figure, and accounting for 5.4% of the total value of South Australia's manufacturing turnover in 1998-99.

Table 11.6 provides a selection of information about the Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing industry in South Australia.

**11.6 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCE MANUFACTURING**

| Year    | Employment<br>at end of June(a)<br>no. | Wages and<br>salaries(b)<br>\$m | Turnover |
|---------|--|---------------------------------|----------|
|         |  |                                 | \$m      |
| 1994-95 | 5 720                                  | 170.7                           | 1 010.3  |
| 1995-96 | 5 573                                  | 170.2                           | 939.6    |
| 1996-97 | 5 351                                  | 158.5                           | 949.3    |
| 1997-98 | 5 243                                  | 164.5                           | 995.5    |
| 1998-99 | 5 973                                  | 194.5                           | 1 093.3  |

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings from working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

## References

### Data sources

Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of ANZSIC, broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. Manufacturing establishments selected in the survey were asked to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. A number of selected establishments were also asked to provide detailed structural and performance data.

In order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published.

### ABS sources

*Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.0)

*Manufacturing Industry, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.4)

## Further information

### ABS sources

*Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia*  
(Cat. no. 8365.0)

*Manufacturing, Australia* (Cat. no. 8225.0)

*Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1997–98*  
(Cat. no. 8140.0)

*Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8142.0)

*Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia 1995–96 and 1996–97*  
(Cat. no. 4603.0)

*Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1997* (Cat. no. 8205.0)

*Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 5269.0)

*Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 1993* (Cat. no. 1292.0)



# 12 Housing and Construction

## Overview

This chapter presents a selection of statistics about South Australia's construction industry, including the value of both residential and non-residential building work, housing loans and engineering construction.

Building activity makes a significant contribution to the South Australian economy, both directly and indirectly. New dwelling approvals in particular are recognised as a leading economic indicator.

All values in the following tables exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated, represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion.

## Building construction

During 1999–2000, the value of all building construction work completed in South Australia was \$1,813.8m, a 24.5% increase on 1998–99.

Residential building work completed during 1999–2000 (including alterations and additions) was valued at \$1,192.3m, an increase of 34.7% from the previous year. By comparison, the value of non-residential building work done during 1999–2000 was \$621.5m, an increase of 8.7% over the 1998–99 figure, and still almost \$64m less than the value of work completed in 1997–98.

Residential building accounted for 65.7% of the value of all South Australian building work done during 1999–2000. This proportion has risen steadily over the past five years, increasing by 5.0 percentage points in the past 12 months, and by a total of 10.6 percentage points since 1995–96 (table 12.1).

**12.1 VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE**

|                          | 1995–96        | 1996–97        | 1997–98        | 1998–99        | 1999–00        |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Type of construction     | \$m            | \$m            | \$m            | \$m            | \$m            |
| Residential building     | 665.4          | 612.7          | 737.0          | 885.4          | 1 192.3        |
| Non-residential building | 542.1          | 663.2          | 685.0          | 571.6          | 621.5          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>1 207.5</b> | <b>1 275.9</b> | <b>1 422.0</b> | <b>1 457.0</b> | <b>1 813.8</b> |

Source: *Building Activity, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.4).

New house construction with a total value of \$809.9m accounted for 67.9% of the total residential building work done in 1999–2000. From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the value of new houses constructed increased by 31.8%, while the value of other residential building rose by 51.5%. During the same period, the value of residential alterations and additions also increased by 32.6% (table 12.2).

**12.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE**

|  | 1995-96      | 1997-97      | 1997-98      | 1998-99      | 1999-00        |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Type of building                                   | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m            |
| New houses   | 460.5        | 438.9        | 535.7        | 614.6        | 809.9          |
| New other residential building                     | 74.3         | 51.6         | 69.8         | 123.1        | 186.5          |
| Alterations and additions to residential buildings | 130.6        | 122.3        | 131.6        | 147.7        | 195.9          |
| <b>Total residential building</b>                  | <b>665.4</b> | <b>612.7</b> | <b>737.0</b> | <b>885.4</b> | <b>1 192.3</b> |

Source: Building Activity, South Australia (Cat. no. 8752.4).

## New dwelling unit approvals

The number of new dwelling units approved during 1999–2000 increased by 25.0% over the previous financial year, continuing a steady upward trend during the last five years. The majority of the 9,913 dwellings approved were houses (84.6%), and private sector activity accounted for almost 99% of all new dwelling units approved (table 12.3).

**12.3 NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type and Ownership**

| Year    | Private sector |          |       | Public sector |       |       | Total |
|---------|----------------|----------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
|         | Houses         | Other(a) | Total | Houses        | Other | Total |       |
| 1995-96 | 4 930          | 830      | 5 760 | 179           | 29    | 208   | 5 968 |
| 1996-97 | 5 508          | 640      | 6 148 | 96            | 20    | 116   | 6 264 |
| 1997-98 | 6 177          | 820      | 6 997 | 193           | 25    | 218   | 7 215 |
| 1998-99 | 6 555          | 1 142    | 7 697 | 206           | 25    | 231   | 7 928 |
| 1999-00 | 8 287          | 1 517    | 9 804 | 102           | 7     | 109   | 9 913 |

(a) 'Other' includes new other residential buildings, alterations and additions to residential building and conversions.

Source: Building Approvals, South Australia (Cat. no. 8731.4).

## Housing finance

During 1999–2000, the value of housing loans in South Australia was \$4,375m, a 31.8% increase over 1998–99 (table 12.4). By comparison, the national value of housing loans rose by 21.8% (\$74,930m) over the same period.

While the majority of South Australian housing finance in 1999–2000 continued to be provided by banks, commitments by other lenders accounted for 19.3% of all loans, compared with 16.1% nationally.

**12.4 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Type of Lender**

| Year    | All banks | Other lenders | Total |
|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|
|         | \$m       | \$m           | \$m   |
| 1995-96 | 2 493     | 487           | 2 980 |
| 1996-97 | 2 344     | 613           | 2 957 |
| 1997-98 | 2 343     | 785           | 3 128 |
| 1998-99 | 2 685     | 635           | 3 320 |
| 1999-00 | 3 531     | 844           | 4 375 |

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation collection.



Of the total value of housing loans (\$4,375m) in 1999–2000, 83.3% were for the purchase of established dwellings, and this proportion has remained substantially the same for each of the last four years (table 12.5).

### 12.5 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS(a), By Purpose

| Year    | Construction of dwellings |     | For purchase of newly erected dwellings |     | For purchase of established dwellings(b) |       |
|---------|---------------------------|-----|---|-----|--|-------|
|         | no.                       | \$m | no.                                     | \$m | no.                                      | \$m   |
| 1995–96 | 4 381                     | 338 | 1 718                                   | 141 | 32 608                                   | 2 501 |
| 1996–97 | 4 294                     | 347 | 1 146                                   | 96  | 31 221                                   | 2 514 |
| 1997–98 | 4 413                     | 401 | 1 082                                   | 96  | 31 884                                   | 2 631 |
| 1998–99 | 4 898                     | 472 | 925                                     | 91  | 30 871                                   | 2 757 |
| 1999–00 | 5 397                     | 613 | 1 086                                   | 119 | 37 810                                   | 3 643 |

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. (b) Includes refinancing.

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation collection.

## Non-residential building activity

The commercial sector accounted for 53.8% of the total value of non-residential building work done in 1999–2000. The value of this work was \$334.5m, a decrease of 5.4% from the 1998–99 figure.

Shops (\$119.4m) were the largest component within the commercial sector, with the value of work done increasing by over 50% from 1998–99. Hotels, Factories, Offices and Other business premises all exhibited a decline compared with the value of work done in 1998–99.

The value of non-residential building work done in the community sector during 1999–2000 was \$287.0m, increasing by 31.5% over the previous year. Within this sector, only the Entertainment and recreational category experienced a decline in the value of work done, falling by 8.0% from the figure recorded in 1998–99.

### 12.6 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

|                                | 1995–96      | 1997–97      | 1997–98      | 1998–99      | 1999–00      |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Type of building               | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          | \$m          |
| Commercial                     |              |              |              |              |              |
| Hotels etc.                    | 10.6         | 14.0         | 35.5         | 25.4         | 19.1         |
| Shops                          | 69.8         | 124.6        | 164.4        | 78.6         | 119.4        |
| Factories                      | 25.1         | 26.0         | 68.7         | 45.7         | 24.6         |
| Offices                        | 123.0        | 116.1        | 83.0         | 84.4         | 77.6         |
| Other business premises        | 93.6         | 116.5        | 78.3         | 119.3        | 93.8         |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>322.1</b> | <b>397.2</b> | <b>429.9</b> | <b>353.4</b> | <b>334.5</b> |
| Community                      |              |              |              |              |              |
| Educational                    | 116.8        | 92.6         | 73.7         | 91.3         | 126.6        |
| Religious                      | 3.8          | 1.3          | 8.1          | 2.9          | 14.8         |
| Health                         | 36.1         | 61.1         | 72.5         | 49.3         | 66.1         |
| Entertainment and recreational | 23.0         | 44.6         | 65.4         | 52.4         | 48.2         |
| Miscellaneous                  | 40.3         | 66.5         | 35.3         | 22.3         | 31.3         |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>220.0</b> | <b>266.1</b> | <b>255.0</b> | <b>218.2</b> | <b>287.0</b> |
| <b>Total building</b>          | <b>542.1</b> | <b>663.2</b> | <b>685.0</b> | <b>571.6</b> | <b>621.5</b> |

(a) Includes 'Conversions etc.'.

Source: Building Activity, South Australia (Cat. no. 8752.4).

## Engineering construction

Engineering construction work worth \$1,425.2m was completed in South Australia during 1999–2000, an increase of 37.2% from the previous year. During this period work completed by the private sector (\$914.1m) accounted for 64.1% of total engineering construction activity.

### 12.7 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done

|                | 1995–96      | 1996–97      | 1997–98        | 1998–99        | 1999–00        |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                | \$m          | \$m          | \$m            | \$m            | \$m            |
| Private sector | 372.3        | 462.9        | 770.5          | 635.0          | 914.1          |
| Public sector  | 353.9        | 381.9        | 396.1          | 403.6          | 511.1          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>726.2</b> | <b>844.8</b> | <b>1 166.6</b> | <b>1 038.6</b> | <b>1 425.2</b> |

Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Table 12.8 shows the value of work completed by both the private and public sectors during 1999–2000. The largest engineering construction sectors were electricity generation, transmission and distribution (\$414.0m), roads, highways and subdivisions (\$386.1m) and telecommunications (\$215.5m).

### 12.8 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY—1999–00

|   | Work done during period |              |                |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
|   | Private                 | Public       | Total          |
|   | \$m                     | \$m          | \$m            |
| Roads, highways and subdivisions                      | 186.1                   | 200.0        | 386.1          |
| Bridges   | 22.2                    | 8.7          | 30.9           |
| Railways  | 22.2                    | 0.4          | 22.6           |
| Harbours  | 14.7                    | 0.2          | 14.9           |
| Water storage and supply                              | 12.3                    | 25.3         | 37.6           |
| Sewerage and drainage                                 | 33.6                    | 20.2         | 53.8           |
| Electricity generation, transmission and distribution | 370.0                   | 44.0         | 414.0          |
| Pipelines   | 6.3                     | —            | 6.3            |
| Recreation  | 92.6                    | 10.0         | 102.6          |
| Telecommunications                                    | 13.2                    | 202.3        | 215.5          |
| Oil, gas, coal and other minerals                     | 76.4                    | —            | 76.4           |
| Other heavy industry                                  | 30.5                    | —            | 30.5           |
| Other   | 33.9                    | —            | 33.9           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>914.1</b>            | <b>511.1</b> | <b>1 425.2</b> |

Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0).

## References

### Data sources

Building activity statistics are compiled on the basis of returns collected from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. The statistics relate to the construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is excluded.

Residential buildings are defined as structures predominantly consisting of one or more dwelling units, which can be either houses or other residential buildings (e.g. townhouses, duplexes, apartment buildings, etc.).

Statistics of building work approved are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities or licensed building surveyors; contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; and major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Australia introduced The New Tax System from 1 July 2000 which included the removal of Wholesale Sales Tax and the introduction of a Goods and Services Tax (GST). As part of the introduction of the GST, builders were required to undertake a valuation of jobs in progress as at 30 June 2000 and may have changed their reporting practices. Some builders who usually base their reporting to the ABS on progress payments may instead have based their reporting on 30 June valuation. This may have resulted in the 'bringing forward' of some reported work done, with the effect that the June quarter data may be higher than it would otherwise have been for work done, commenced, under construction and completed, but lower for work yet to be done.

As a result of The New Tax System, a wide range of ABS data series will reflect significant immediate and subsequent impacts.

Estimates of engineering construction activity by both public and private sector organisations are compiled from an Engineering Construction Survey. Data is obtained from all enterprises classified to the construction industry on the ABS central register of businesses. The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded from the survey. Machinery and equipment installed are included in the statistics only if they are an integral part of a construction project. As the majority of construction material used were exempt from the Wholesale Sales Tax, the introduction of the GST is expected to have little direct effect on the estimates of engineering construction.

Housing finance statistics are based on secured commitments (loans) made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of owner-occupied dwellings. Commitments for the purchase of land, or the construction or purchase of dwellings for rental or resale, are excluded.

Significant lenders are defined as the largest lenders to individuals for the construction and purchase of owner-occupied dwellings (e.g. banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, superannuation funds, etc.). They account for at least 95% of the Australian total and at least 90% of each State total of finance commitments for owner-occupied housing.

**ABS sources**

*Building Activity, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.4)

*Building Approvals, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8731.4)

*Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0)

*Housing Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0)

**Further information**

**ABS sources**

*Australian Housing Survey—Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions* (Cat. no. 4182.0)

*Building Approvals, Australia* (Cat. no. 8731.0)

*Building Activity Australia, Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 8750.0)

*Lending Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5671.0)

**Non-ABS sources**

Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin (Reserve Bank of Australia)

Overview

This chapter contains information about motor vehicle registrations and road traffic accidents involving fatalities and serious injuries.

Motor vehicle registrations

During 1999–2000 financial year there were 47,449 new motor vehicle registrations recorded in South Australia, a fall of 10.8% from 1998–99. Registrations of new motor passenger vehicles and trucks fell by 14.0% and 9.2% respectively. However, there were increases in new registrations of light commercial vehicles (5.8%), motor cycles, (4.8%) and buses (2.2%).

13.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, By Type of Vehicle(a)

| Type of vehicle           | 1996–97       | 1997–98       | 1998–99       | 1999–00       |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Passenger vehicles        | 36 146        | 43 407        | 43 459        | 37 377        |
| Light commercial vehicles | 5 812         | 6 099         | 6 301         | 6 666         |
| Trucks                    |               |               |               |               |
| Rigid                     | 431           | 608           | 695           | 683           |
| Articulated               | 316           | 437           | 389           | 311           |
| Non-freight carrying(b)   | 136           | 99            | 81            | 64            |
| Buses                     | 275           | 210           | 179           | 183           |
| Motor cycles              | 1 545         | 1 807         | 2 066         | 2 165         |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>44 661</b> | <b>52 667</b> | <b>53 170</b> | <b>47 449</b> |

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.  
(b) Includes tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (Cat. no. 9303.0.40.003).

In 1999, there were 1,006,407 registered motor vehicles in South Australia (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) a 0.3% increase on the number recorded in the previous year.

South Australia’s registered motor vehicles accounted for 8.4% of the national total in 1999, with 562 registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population, 10% higher than the national average of 511.

**13.2 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER—At 30 June**

| Type of vehicle                                  | 1997           | 1998             | 1999             |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Passenger vehicles                               | 801 591        | 834 863          | 838 485          |
| Campervans                                       | 4 736          | 4 706            | 4 514            |
| Light commercial vehicles                        | 120 854        | 125 323          | 125 990          |
| Rigid trucks                                     |                |                  |                  |
| GVM 4.5 tonnes or less                           | 3 614          | 3 681            | 3 743            |
| GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes                      | 22 246         | 22 966           | 21 833           |
| Articulated trucks                               | 5 097          | 5 923            | 5 932            |
| Non-freight carrying trucks                      | 1 636          | 1 798            | 1 905            |
| Buses  | 3 693          | 3 892            | 4 005            |
| <i>Total motor vehicles (excl. motor cycles)</i> | <i>963 467</i> | <i>1 003 152</i> | <i>1 006 407</i> |
| Motor cycles                                     | 28 744         | 27 908           | 26 129           |
| Plant and equipment                              | 10 307         | 11 856           | 12 170           |
| Caravans   | 28 586         | 29 509           | 29 730           |
| Trailers   | 195 533        | 212 366          | 213 187          |

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0).

Table 13.3 summarises the number of registered motor vehicles, by the type of vehicle and the year of manufacture.

**13.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Type of Vehicle and Year of Manufacture—At 31 October 1999**

| Year of manufacture | Passenger vehicles | Camper-vans  | Light commercial vehicles | Rigid trucks        |                     | Articulated trucks | Non-freight carrying trucks | Buses        | Total motor vehicles (excl. motor cycles) |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
|                     |                    |              |                           | GVM less than 4.5 t | GVM more than 4.5 t |                    |                             |              |   |
| To 1970             | 23 324             | 320          | 3 674                     | 211                 | 2 706               | 72                 | 139                         | 57           | 30 503                                    |
| 1971 to 1978        | 79 427             | 1 763        | 17 798                    | 693                 | 4 452               | 641                | 269                         | 438          | 105 481                                   |
| 1979 to 1982        | 104 345            | 743          | 16 161                    | 487                 | 3 313               | 671                | 194                         | 448          | 126 362                                   |
| 1983 to 1986        | 153 664            | 783          | 21 634                    | 659                 | 4 206               | 821                | 259                         | 654          | 182 680                                   |
| 1987 to 1989        | 105 785            | 253          | 13 693                    | 487                 | 2 246               | 814                | 258                         | 507          | 124 043                                   |
| 1990–91             | 75 211             | 161          | 10 047                    | 331                 | 1 316               | 473                | 210                         | 337          | 88 086                                    |
| 1992–93             | 68 530             | 105          | 9 272                     | 211                 | 877                 | 400                | 142                         | 321          | 79 858                                    |
| 1994                | 36 745             | 46           | 5 416                     | 97                  | 509                 | 400                | 75                          | 239          | 43 527                                    |
| 1995                | 39 688             | 40           | 5 436                     | 99                  | 473                 | 360                | 78                          | 200          | 46 374                                    |
| 1996                | 37 625             | 72           | 5 982                     | 87                  | 369                 | 284                | 97                          | 277          | 44 793                                    |
| 1997                | 41 953             | 68           | 5 746                     | 86                  | 477                 | 343                | 111                         | 187          | 48 971                                    |
| 1998                | 45 496             | 73           | 6 775                     | 152                 | 512                 | 413                | 42                          | 222          | 53 685                                    |
| 1999                | 26 650             | 84           | 4 342                     | 143                 | 374                 | 237                | 28                          | 118          | 31 976                                    |
| Not stated          | 42                 | 3            | 14                        | —                   | 3                   | 3                  | 3                           | —            | 68  |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>838 485</b>     | <b>4 514</b> | <b>125 990</b>            | <b>3 743</b>        | <b>21 833</b>       | <b>5 932</b>       | <b>1 905</b>                | <b>4 005</b> | <b>1 006 407</b>                          |

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0).

## Road accidents

The road traffic statistics in tables in this chapter are derived solely from information obtained from Transport SA.

In 1999 South Australia recorded 153 road crash fatalities, a decrease of 8.9% from the previous year. A total of 88 drivers (including motor cyclists) were killed in 1999, with 30 (34.1%) under 26 years of age and 16 (18.2%) aged 60 years and over. Among the pedestrians killed, one was under the age of 5 years and nine were aged 60 years and over.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) accounted for 54.3% of all serious injuries recorded, with 34.7% under 26 years of age and 13.0% aged 60 years and over.

### 13.4 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES(a) AND SERIOUS INJURIES(b), By Age Group—1999

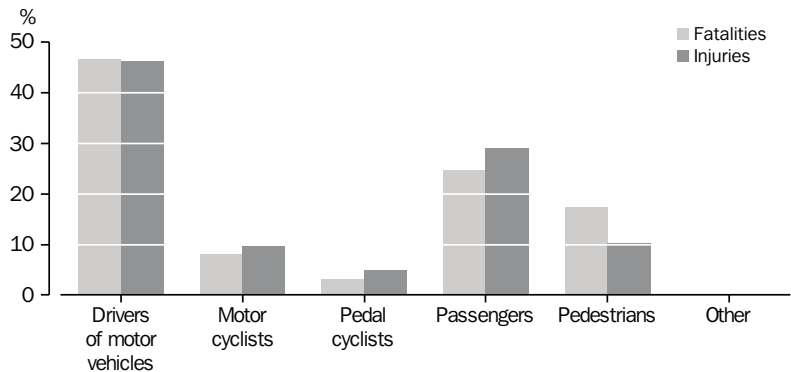
| Age group (years) | Drivers<br>of motor<br>vehicles | Motor<br>cyclists | Pedal<br>cyclists | Passen<br>gers(c) | Pedes<br>trians | Other    | Total        |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| PERSONS KILLED    |                                 |                   |                   |                   |                 |          |              |
| 0–16              | 1                               | —                 | 2                 | 7                 | 5               | —        | 15           |
| 17–25             | 22                              | 7                 | —                 | 10                | 2               | —        | 41           |
| 26–59             | 33                              | 8                 | —                 | 8                 | 7               | —        | 56           |
| 60 and over       | 16                              | —                 | 1                 | 9                 | 9               | —        | 35           |
| Not stated        | 1                               | —                 | —                 | 4                 | 1               | —        | 6            |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>73</b>                       | <b>15</b>         | <b>3</b>          | <b>38</b>         | <b>24</b>       | <b>—</b> | <b>153</b>   |
| PERSONS INJURED   |                                 |                   |                   |                   |                 |          |              |
| 0–16              | 19                              | 7                 | 24                | 94                | 39              | 1        | 184          |
| 17–25             | 230                             | 29                | 12                | 96                | 26              | —        | 393          |
| 26–59             | 330                             | 67                | 21                | 114               | 44              | —        | 576          |
| 60 and over       | 103                             | 4                 | 5                 | 37                | 40              | —        | 189          |
| Not stated        | 24                              | 8                 | 19                | 99                | 21              | —        | 171          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>706</b>                      | <b>115</b>        | <b>81</b>         | <b>440</b>        | <b>170</b>      | <b>1</b> | <b>1 513</b> |

(a) Person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries sustained in that crash.

(b) Person who sustains injuries and is admitted to hospital as a result of a road crash and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. (c) Includes pillion passengers.

Source: Transport SA.

### 13.5 FATALITIES AND INJURIES—1999



Source: Transport SA.

| 13.6 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES(a) AND SERIOUS INJURIES(b) |                                 |                   |                   |                    |                  |                 |       |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Year  | Drivers<br>of motor<br>vehicles | Motor<br>cyclists | Pedal<br>cyclists | Passen-<br>gers(c) | Pedes-<br>trians | All<br>other(d) | Total |
| PERSONS KILLED  |                                 |                   |                   |                    |                  |                 |       |
| 1995  | 84                              | 12                | 8                 | 36                 | 40               | 2               | 182   |
| 1996  | 92                              | 15                | 7                 | 43                 | 24               | —               | 181   |
| 1997  | 67                              | 13                | 4                 | 45                 | 20               | —               | 149   |
| 1998  | 72                              | 13                | 4                 | 44                 | 35               | —               | 168   |
| 1999  | 73                              | 15                | 3                 | 38                 | 24               | —               | 153   |
| PERSONS INJURED   |                                 |                   |                   |                    |                  |                 |       |
| 1995  | 648                             | 153               | 78                | 456                | 186              | —               | 1 521 |
| 1996  | 779                             | 189               | 59                | 537                | 153              | 3               | 1 720 |
| 1997  | 712                             | 144               | 78                | 424                | 147              | 4               | 1 509 |
| 1998  | 781                             | 157               | 79                | 404                | 142              | 3               | 1 566 |
| 1999  | 706                             | 115               | 81                | 440                | 170              | 1               | 1 513 |

(a) A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries sustained in that crash.  
(b) A person who sustains injuries and is admitted to hospital as a result of a road crash and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. (c) Includes pillion passengers. (d) Not elsewhere classified.

Source: Transport SA.

References

Data sources

Motor vehicle registration statistics are obtained from State and Territory motor vehicle registration authorities. The statistics reflect information recorded in registration documents and include passenger vehicles, trucks, light commercial trucks, buses, motorcycles, State and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates. Vehicles belonging to the defence forces and recreation vehicles such as trail bikes and dune buggies (in those States where registration is required) are excluded.

Road traffic statistics are compiled from road crash information reported to the South Australian police. The crash statistics used are limited to the following parameters: only those reported to the police or other relevant authority; occurred on the road as defined by the South Australian Road Traffic Act; involved at least one moving vehicle and involved at least one casualty—fatal or serious.

ABS sources

*Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)  
*New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 9301.0)  
*New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (Cat. no. 9303.0.40.003)

Non-ABS sources

Transport SA



# 14 Information Technology

## Overview

This chapter contains information on the use of computers and the Internet by private households and farms in South Australia.

## Household use of information technology

In recent years communications technology and the communications industry have undergone significant change, with the extension of satellite technology, growth of personal computer usage and the advent of the Internet, particularly the World Wide Web.

In both 1996 and 1998, 98% of South Australian households used a fixed telephone line service. The largest growth in communication technologies used were mobile phones (37% of households in 1998, compared with 22% in 1996), cordless phones (34% of households in 1998, compared with 15% in 1996) and answering machines (33% of households in 1998, compared with 24% in 1996). In 1998, 10% of households had Pay TV services compared with 2% of households in 1996.

### 14.1 HOUSEHOLDS USING SELECTED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES

|                       | South Australia |      |      |      | Australia |      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
|                       | 1996            |      | 1998 |      | 1996      | 1998 |
|                       | '000            | %    | '000 | %    | %         | %    |
| Fixed telephone       | 553             | 97.6 | 556  | 97.6 | 96.8      | 96.8 |
| Cordless phone        | 86              | 15.2 | 194  | 34.1 | 14.2      | 31.1 |
| Digital mobile phone  | n.a             | n.a. | 160  | 28.1 | n.a.      | 34.1 |
| Analogue mobile phone | n.a             | n.a. | 66   | 11.6 | n.a.      | 14.6 |
| Any mobile phone      | 124             | 21.9 | 213  | 37.3 | 29.7      | 44.7 |
| Car phone             | 12              | 2.1  | 22   | 3.9  | 4.2       | 5.8  |
| Answering machine     | 134             | 23.7 | 189  | 33.2 | 26.3      | 34.6 |
| Facsimile machine     | 41              | 7.3  | 77   | 13.4 | 10.0      | 17.1 |
| Pager                 | 11              | 2.0  | 19   | 3.3  | 2.1       | 3.2  |
| Voice mail            | 15              | 2.6  | 54   | 9.5  | 4.0       | 10.8 |
| Pay TV(a)             | 12              | 2.1  | 58   | 10.1 | 4.7       | 11.3 |

(a) Pay TV services are not widely available in all areas of Australia.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Between 1998 and 1999, the proportion of South Australian households with access to a computer rose from 43% to 46%, an increase of approximately 22,000 households. The proportion of households with home Internet access rose from 13% in 1998 to 20% in 1999, an increase of approximately 41,000 households. Although both areas have shown growth, South Australia lags behind the national proportions.

**14.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER—1999**

|                                      | South Australia |    | Australia |    |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|----|
|                                      | '000            | %  | '000      | %  |
| Households with a home computer      | 266             | 46 | 3 329     | 48 |
| Households with home Internet access | 115             | 20 | 1 536     | 22 |

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

South Australian households which frequently used a home computer once a week or more had a high level of peripheral technology usage. In 1998, 88% of these households had a printer, 73% had a CD-ROM drive, 47% had a modem and 15% reported having a character or image reader (scanner).

**14.3 USE OF COMPUTER PERIPHERALS BY HOUSEHOLDS WHICH FREQUENTLY(a) USED A HOME COMPUTER**

|                           | South Australia |      |      |      | Australia |      |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|
|                           | 1996            |      | 1998 |      | 1996      | 1998 |
|                           | '000            | %    | '000 | %    | %         | %    |
| Printers                  | 134             | 81.0 | 183  | 87.8 | 84.1      | 89.0 |
| Character or image reader | 12              | 7.1  | 31   | 15.1 | 7.2       | 18.8 |
| CD-ROM                    | 70              | 42.4 | 151  | 72.7 | 46.7      | 74.9 |
| Modems                    | 36              | 21.8 | 99   | 47.3 | 26.3      | 52.8 |

(a) Once a week or more.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

## Electronic financial transaction methods

Each year, more Australian adults are using the Internet and other electronic methods to perform a variety of financial transactions. The likelihood that a particular method was used largely depended upon how long that method had been available.

Older methods such as EFTPOS and ATM were widely used by South Australian adults in 1999 (56% and 68% respectively), and 31% of all adults used the telephone to pay bills or transfer funds.

**14.4 ADULTS UNDERTAKING INTERNET AND SELECTED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS(a)**

|  | South Australia | Australia |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
|  | %               | %         |
| Paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet | 4               | 3         |
| Paid bills or transferred funds via phone        | 31              | 40        |
| Paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS          | 56              | 63        |
| Transferred or withdrew funds via ATM            | 68              | 71        |

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

## Activities

In 1998, playing computer games, undertaking work related to studies and undertaking work-related activities were the most frequently reported uses of home computers by adults in South Australia, with Internet-based activities also emerging as a significant new use of home computers (table 14.5).

**14.5 HOME COMPUTER ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER(a)—1998**

|  | Males | Females | Persons |      |
|--|-------|---------|---------|------|
|  | %     | %       | '000    | %    |
| Playing computer games                                 | 61.2  | 51.9    | 251     | 56.8 |
| Learning/study activities                              | 51.3  | 55.6    | 235     | 53.3 |
| Work-related activities                                | 41.5  | 35.0    | 169     | 38.4 |
| Keeping personal or family records/correspondence      | 32.9  | 37.8    | 155     | 35.2 |
| Internet-based activities                              | 28.5  | 16.3    | 100     | 22.7 |
| Accessing other online services/databases/bulletins(b) | 7.8   | 3.5     | 25      | 5.8  |
| Other  | 2.1   | 2.2     | 10      | 2.2  |

(a) Relates to persons frequently using a home computer. (b) Persons can nominate more than one activity.

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (Cat. no. 8146.0).

In the 12 months to April 2000, nearly 195,000 South Australian children aged between 5 and 14 years used a computer during or outside school hours. Compared with the other States and Territories, South Australia and Tasmania had the highest percentage of children using a computer (98%), with Australia's average being 95%.

Across all age groups, school was the most common place where computers were used (96%), followed by the child's home (74%) and at someone else's home (43%).

The Internet was accessed by 49% of South Australian children who used computers in the 12 months to April 2000, with 33% accessing the Internet at school, 26% at home and 10% at someone else's home.

**14.6 COMPUTER AND INTERNET USERS, Location of Usage—April 2000**

|                          | Age group (years) |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                          | 5-8               |       | 9-11 |       | 12-14 |       | Total |       |
|                          | '000              | %     | '000 | %     | '000  | %     | '000  | %     |
| Computer(a)              |                   |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Home                     | 53.0              | 68.9  | 44.3 | 74.0  | 47.2  | 81.2  | 144.5 | 74.1  |
| Someone else's home      | 27.7              | 36.0  | 28.2 | 47.1  | 27.8  | 47.8  | 83.7  | 42.9  |
| School                   | 72.0              | 93.7  | 58.8 | 98.2  | 56.8  | 97.6  | 187.6 | 96.2  |
| Public library and other | 8.2               | 10.6  | 13.1 | 21.9  | 15.4  | 26.5  | 36.7  | 18.8  |
| <i>Total(b)</i>          | 76.8              | 100.0 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 58.2  | 100.0 | 194.9 | 100.0 |
| Internet(c)              |                   |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |
| Home                     | 9.5               | 52.2  | 18.3 | 51.6  | 23.7  | 54.8  | 51.5  | 53.1  |
| Someone else's home      | *1.5              | *8.5  | 6.5  | 18.4  | 11.3  | 26.2  | 19.4  | 20.0  |
| School                   | 10.0              | 55.1  | 23.0 | 64.8  | 30.7  | 71.2  | 63.8  | 65.8  |
| Public library and other | *1.9              | *10.3 | 4.2  | 11.9  | 7.4   | 17.2  | 13.5  | 14.0  |
| <i>Total(b)</i>          | 18.2              | 100.0 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 43.2  | 100.0 | 96.9  | 100.0 |

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who used a computer during and outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000. (b) Sum of components may not add to total because some children used a computer or accessed the Internet in more than one place. (c) Children aged 5 to 14 years who used the Internet during and outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4901.0)*.

## Farm use of information technology

In March 1998, an estimated 43% of the 15,774 farms in South Australia were equipped with a computer. The statistical divisions (SDs) in the State (outside the ASD) reporting the highest proportion of farms with computers were Eyre (51%) and Yorke and Lower North (45%).

Of the 15,774 farms 12% reported having Internet access, with the Yorke and Lower North SD (14%) and the Outer Adelaide SD (13%) showing the highest proportion, while the Eyre and Northern SDs reported the lowest proportion (both 9%). Approximately 47% of farms had facsimile machines in March 1998. The Yorke and Lower North and South East SDs had the highest percentage of mobile telephones, with 51% and 47% respectively.

Overall, the percentage of South Australian farms with access to the technologies listed in table 14.7 was higher than the Australian average.

**14.7 FARM ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY, By Statistical Division—March 1998**

| Statistical Division   | Computer    | Modem       | Internet    | Facsimile   | Mobile telephone |             |             | Number of farms |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
|                        |             |             |             |             | Digital          | Analogue    | Any mobile  |                 |
|                        | %           | %           | %           | %           | %                | %           | %           | no.             |
| Adelaide               | 39.4        | 19.9        | 17.4        | 37.5        | 36.2             | 19.8        | 47.0        | 1 102           |
| Outer Adelaide         | 42.7        | 14.2        | 13.3        | 42.9        | 25.6             | 24.9        | 44.0        | 2 976           |
| Yorke and Lower North  | 45.1        | 16.8        | 13.9        | 52.1        | 22.8             | 38.5        | 51.4        | 2 196           |
| Murray Lands           | 41.8        | 13.6        | 12.1        | 43.2        | 19.5             | 31.5        | 45.5        | 3 810           |
| South East             | 41.0        | 13.1        | 10.4        | 47.6        | 18.5             | 34.4        | 46.7        | 2 676           |
| Eyre                   | 50.8        | 10.0        | 8.5         | 60.4        | 6.3              | 12.0        | 16.6        | 1 635           |
| Northern               | 42.3        | 10.9        | 9.0         | 50.7        | 10.9             | 23.4        | 31.5        | 1 379           |
| <b>South Australia</b> | <b>43.1</b> | <b>13.9</b> | <b>12.0</b> | <b>47.2</b> | <b>20.0</b>      | <b>28.2</b> | <b>42.1</b> | <b>15 774</b>   |
| Australia              | 39.5        | 13.1        | 10.8        | 42.2        | 19.5             | 27.4        | 41.1        | 144 859         |

Source: Report on Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (Cat. no. 8150.0.40.001).

## References

### Data sources

During 1998 and 1999, the ABS collected information from households on a number of topics relating to the use of technology. Data was also collected on the use of electronic means to carry out financial transactions and teleworking.

Data on children's use of computers during and outside school hours was collected as part of the April 2000 Supplementary Survey, conducted in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories. Children living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia were excluded.

Data about the usage of information technology within the farming sector has been derived from the 1997–98 Agricultural Commodity Survey, which contained a range of information technology questions.

### ABS sources

*Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (Cat. no. 8146.0)

*Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4901.0)

*Report on Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 8150.0.40.001)

## Further information

### ABS sources

*Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, February 1998* (Cat. no. 8128.0)

*Information Technology, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8126.0)

*Telecommunications Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 8145.0)

*Population Survey Monitor* (Cat. no. 4103.0)

*Use of the Internet by Householders, Australia* (Cat. no. 8147.0)



**Overview**

This chapter presents an historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. The range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected, is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes but minor changes are not so recorded and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes, where comparability is affected by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

## 15.1 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY(a)

| Year    | Population estimate at 31 December |            |            | Recorded natural increase(b) | Rate of natural increase(c) | Annual population growth |                           |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|         | Males                              | Females    | Persons    |                              |                             | Total increase           | Rate of population growth |
|         | no.                                | no.        | no.        | no.                          | %                           | no.                      | %                         |
| 1836    | 309                                | 237        | 546        |                              |                             | 546                      |                           |
| 1841    | 8 755                              | 6 730      | 15 485     |                              |                             | 855                      | 5.84                      |
| 1846    | 14 711                             | 11 182     | 25 893     | 577                          | 22.29                       | 3 433                    | 15.29                     |
| 1851    | 37 321                             | 29 217     | 66 538     | 1 786                        | 26.85                       | 2 838                    | 4.46                      |
| 1856    | 56 264                             | 51 622     | 107 886    | 3 341                        | 30.97                       | 10 499                   | 10.78                     |
| 1861    | 67 409                             | 63 403     | 130 812    | 3 589                        | 28                          | 5 230                    | 4.17                      |
| 1866    | 88 024                             | 80 883     | 168 907    | 4 029                        | 24.39                       | 7 430                    | 4.60                      |
| 1871    | 97 019                             | 91 625     | 188 644    | 4 704                        | 25.21                       | 4 098                    | 2.22                      |
| 1876    | 116 894                            | 107 666    | 224 560    | 4 674                        | 21.51                       | 14 484                   | 6.89                      |
| 1881    | 152 453                            | 133 518    | 285 971    | 6 696                        | 23.81                       | 9 578                    | 3.47                      |
| 1886    | 160 814                            | 145 896    | 306 710    | 6 943                        | 22.54                       | -2 603                   | -0.84                     |
| 1891    | 168 826                            | 155 895    | 324 721    | 6 526                        | 20.23                       | 5 774                    | 1.81                      |
| 1896    | 179 024                            | 173 043    | 352 067    | 5 974                        | 16.95                       | 99                       | 0.03                      |
| 1901    | (d)180 440                         | (d)178 890 | (d)359 330 | (d)5 105                     | 14.29                       | (d)2 080                 | 0.58                      |
| 1906    | 184 803                            | 181 710    | 366 513    | 5 049                        | 13.90                       | 3 892                    | 1.07                      |
| 1911    | 214 061                            | 205 331    | 419 392    | 7 019                        | 17.05                       | 12 530                   | 3.08                      |
| 1916(e) | 212 585                            | 229 253    | 441 838    | 6 780                        | 15.35                       | -4 147                   | -0.93                     |
| 1921    | 251 170                            | 250 572    | 501 742    | 6 992                        | 14.07                       | 10 736                   | 2.19                      |
| 1926    | 285 013                            | 275 912    | 560 925    | 6 606                        | 11.92                       | 13 877                   | 2.54                      |
| 1931    | 289 397                            | 287 682    | 577 079    | 4 191                        | 7.28                        | 2 612                    | 0.45                      |
| 1941(e) | 301 645                            | 304 721    | 606 366    | 4 677                        | 7.78                        | 7 310                    | 1.22                      |
| 1946(e) | 317 238                            | 323 180    | 640 418    | 9 352                        | 14.72                       | 9 536                    | 1.51                      |
| 1951    | 375 188                            | 368 597    | 743 785    | 10 279                       | 14.03                       | 20 942                   | 2.90                      |
| 1956    | 436 807                            | 425 145    | 861 952    | 11 371                       | 13.40                       | 27 291                   | 3.27                      |
| 1961    | 494 600                            | 484 800    | 979 400    | 14 584                       | 15.03                       | 22 400                   | 2.68                      |
| 1966    | 554 000                            | 549 800    | 1 103 700  | 11 017                       | 10.07                       | 20 700                   | 1.92                      |
| 1971    | 602 000                            | 606 700    | 1 208 700  | ..                           | ..                          | ..                       | ..                        |
| 1976    | 637 800                            | 642 300    | 1 280 200  | 8 902                        | 6.98                        | 9 500                    | 0.75                      |
| 1981    | 657 000                            | 668 200    | 1 325 200  | 9 550                        | 7.24                        | 12 600                   | 0.96                      |
| 1982    | 663 600                            | 674 100    | 1 337 800  | 8 751                        | 6.57                        | 12 600                   | 0.95                      |
| 1983    | 671 700                            | 681 500    | 1 353 200  | 9 961                        | 7.40                        | 15 400                   | 1.15                      |
| 1984    | 678 000                            | 687 400    | 1 365 300  | 9 952                        | 7.32                        | 12 100                   | 0.89                      |
| 1985    | 684 400                            | 692 400    | 1 376 800  | 9 295                        | 6.78                        | 11 500                   | 0.84                      |
| 1986    | 689 800                            | 697 300    | 1 387 100  | 9 413                        | 6.81                        | 10 300                   | 0.75                      |
| 1987    | 695 000                            | 704 000    | 1 399 000  | 8 704                        | 6.25                        | 11 900                   | 0.86                      |
| 1988    | 701 200                            | 711 200    | 1 412 300  | 8 465                        | 6.02                        | 13 300                   | 0.95                      |
| 1989    | 707 400                            | 718 000    | 1 425 500  | 8 262                        | 5.82                        | 13 200                   | 0.93                      |
| 1990    | 713 900                            | 725 000    | 1 438 900  | 8 925                        | 6.23                        | 13 400                   | 0.94                      |
| 1991    | 720 000                            | 731 400    | 1 451 400  | 8 519                        | 5.89                        | 12 500                   | 0.87                      |
| 1992    | 723 200                            | 735 600    | 1 458 800  | 8 513                        | 5.85                        | 7 400                    | 0.51                      |
| 1993    | 725 100                            | 738 600    | 1 463 600  | 8 282                        | 5.67                        | 4 800                    | 0.33                      |
| 1994    | 726 300                            | 741 200    | 1 467 500  | 7 801                        | 5.32                        | 3 900                    | 0.27                      |
| 1995    | 727 800                            | 743 400    | 1 471 200  | 7 931                        | 5.40                        | 3 700                    | 0.25                      |
| 1996    | 730 100                            | 746 500    | 1 476 600  | 7 220                        | 4.89                        | 5 300                    | 0.36                      |
| 1997    | 733 000                            | 749 400    | 1 482 400  | 6 780                        | 4.57                        | 5 900                    | 0.40                      |
| 1998    | 736 600                            | 753 300    | 1 489 900  | 6 544                        | 4.41                        | 7 500                    | 0.50                      |
| 1999    | 739 700                            | 756 500    | 1 496 200  | 6 807                        | 4.57                        | 6 300                    | 0.42                      |

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are estimated resident population. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified, have been excluded from natural increase before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914–18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939–45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded.



## 15.2 BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

| Year    | Live births   |             |                | Marriages |         | Divorces(a)  |            |
|---------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|
|         | Number        | Rate(b)     | Ex-nuptial (%) | Total     | Rate(b) | Total        | Rate(b)    |
| 1846    | 937           | 36.2        |                | 220       | 8.5     |              |            |
| 1851    | 2 759         | 41.5        |                | 189       | 2.8     |              |            |
| 1856    | 4 488         | 41.6        |                | 1 171     | 10.9    |              |            |
| 1861    | 5 551         | 43.3        |                | 1 158     | 9.0     |              |            |
| 1866    | 6 782         | 41.1        |                | 1 299     | 7.9     |              |            |
| 1871    | 7 082         | 38.0        |                | 1 250     | 6.7     |              |            |
| 1876    | 8 224         | 37.8        |                | 1 852     | 8.5     |              |            |
| 1881    | 10 708        | 38.1        | 2.3            | 2 308     | 8.2     |              |            |
| 1886    | 11 177        | 36.3        | 2.4            | 1 976     | 6.4     | 10           | 0.0        |
| 1891    | 10 737        | 33.4        | 2.9            | 2 315     | 7.2     | 5            | 0.0        |
| 1896    | 10 012        | 28.4        | 3.5            | 2 183     | 6.2     | 6            | 0.0        |
| 1901    | 9 079         | 25.4        | 4.0            | 2 304     | 6.5     | 6            | 0.0        |
| 1906    | 8 921         | 24.6        | 4.0            | 2 679     | 7.4     | 3            | 0.0        |
| 1911    | 11 057        | 28.9        | 4.2            | 4 036     | 9.8     | 20           | 0.0        |
| 1916    | 11 857        | 26.9        | 3.8            | 3 602     | 8.2     | 14           | 0.0        |
| 1921    | 11 974        | 24.1        | 3.1            | 4 383     | 8.8     | 88           | 0.2        |
| 1926    | 11 483        | 20.7        | 3.1            | 4 503     | 8.1     | 71           | 0.1        |
| 1931    | 9 079         | 15.7        | 3.3            | 3 069     | 5.3     | 138          | 0.2        |
| 1936    | 8 911         | 15.2        | 3.1            | 5 182     | 8.8     | 213          | 0.4        |
| 1941    | 10 965        | 18.2        | 2.8            | 6 855     | 11.4    | 273          | 0.5        |
| 1946    | 15 813        | 24.9        | 3.2            | 6 700     | 10.6    | 654          | 1.0        |
| 1951    | 17 463        | 23.8        | 2.9            | 6 646     | 9.1     | 637          | 0.9        |
| 1956    | 18 964        | 22.4        | 3.4            | 6 277     | 7.4     | 567          | 0.7        |
| 1961    | 22 399        | 23.1        | 4.6            | 6 804     | 7.0     | 718          | 0.7        |
| 1966(c) | 20 362        | 18.6        | 6.8            | 9 051     | 8.3     | 1 069        | 1.0        |
| 1971    | 22 996        | 19.4        | 7.8            | 10 833    | 9.2     | 1 264        | 1.1        |
| 1976    | 18 947        | 14.9        | 9.4            | 10 902    | 8.6     | (d)6 142     | 4.8        |
| 1981    | 19 351        | 14.7        | 13.0           | 10 252    | 7.8     | 4 132        | 3.1        |
| 1982    | <u>19 294</u> | <u>14.5</u> | <u>13.1</u>    | 10 935    | 8.2     | 4 526        | 3.4        |
| 1983    | (e)19 830     | 14.8        | 14.3           | 10 550    | 7.9     | 4 431        | 3.3        |
| 1984    | 20 052        | 14.8        | 14.5           | 10 643    | 7.9     | 4 114        | 3.0        |
| 1985    | 19 790        | 14.5        | 14.6           | 10 148    | 7.4     | 4 216        | 3.1        |
| 1986    | 19 741        | 14.4        | 17.5           | 9 878     | 7.2     | 3 776        | 2.8        |
| 1987    | 19 235        | 13.8        | 17.8           | 9 695     | 7.0     | 4 050        | 2.9        |
| 1988    | 19 155        | 13.6        | 18.8           | 10 128    | 7.2     | 4 031        | 2.9        |
| 1989    | 19 610        | 13.8        | 21.0           | 9 776     | 6.9     | 3 740        | 2.6        |
| 1990    | 19 863        | 13.9        | 22.8           | 9 609     | 6.7     | 4 066        | 2.8        |
| 1991    | 19 640        | 13.6        | 24.3           | 9 392     | 6.5     | 4 215        | 2.9        |
| 1992    | 19 311        | 13.3        | 25.0           | 9 423     | 6.5     | <u>4 074</u> | <u>2.8</u> |
| 1993    | 20 078        | 13.7        | 25.4           | 9 114     | 6.2     | 4 063        | 2.8        |
| 1994    | 19 409        | 13.2        | 26.5           | 8 909     | 6.1     | 4 192        | 2.9        |
| 1995    | 19 336        | 13.1        | 27.4           | 8 547     | 5.8     | 4 199        | 2.9        |
| 1996    | 19 056        | 12.9        | 30.1           | 8 011     | 5.4     | 4 358        | 3.0        |
| 1997    | 18 362        | 12.4        | 29.6           | 7 945     | 5.4     | 4 115        | 2.8        |
| 1998    | 18 226        | 12.3        | 30.4           | 8 022     | 5.4     | 4 159        | 2.8        |
| 1999    | 17 958        | 12.0        | 31.2           | 8 237     | 5.5     | 4 301        | 2.9        |

(a) Until 1945, includes only nullities and judicial separations. From 1945, divorces are defined as decrees made absolute in South Australia. (b) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (c) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (d) The *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth) came into operation throughout Australia in 1976. (e) From 1983 'State of usual residence' not 'State of registration'.

## 15.3 DEATHS

| Year    | Number | Rate(a) | Rates from principal causes(a) |        | Infant(b) |         |
|---------|--------|---------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|
|         |        |         | Diseases of the heart          | Cancer | Number    | Rate(c) |
| 1846    | 360    | 14.0    |                                |        |           |         |
| 1851    | 973    | 14.6    |                                |        | 539       | 195.4   |
| 1856    | 1 147  | 10.6    |                                | 0.1    | 610       | 135.9   |
| 1861    | 1 962  | 15.3    |                                | 0.1    | 1 064     | 191.7   |
| 1866    | 2 753  | 16.7    |                                | 0.2    | 1 385     | 204.2   |
| 1871    | 2 378  | 12.7    |                                | 0.2    | 851       | 120.2   |
| 1876    | 3 550  | 16.3    |                                | 0.4    | 1 228     | 149.3   |
| 1881    | 4 012  | 14.3    |                                | 0.3    | 1 364     | 127.4   |
| 1886    | 4 234  | 13.8    |                                | 0.3    | 1 409     | 126.1   |
| 1891    | 4 211  | 13.1    |                                | 0.5    | 976       | 90.8    |
| 1896    | 4 038  | 11.5    |                                | 0.5    | 1 015     | 101.0   |
| 1901    | 3 974  | 11.1    |                                | 0.6    | 909       | 100.1   |
| 1906    | 3 872  | 10.7    |                                | 0.8    | 675       | 75.7    |
| 1911    | 4 038  | 9.8     | 1.0                            | 0.7    | 670       | 60.6    |
| 1916    | 5 077  | 11.5    | 1.3                            | 0.8    | 868       | 73.2    |
| 1921    | 4 982  | 10.0    | 1.1                            | 0.9    | 784       | 65.5    |
| 1926    | 4 877  | 8.8     | 1.0                            | 1.0    | 509       | 44.3    |
| 1931    | 4 888  | 8.5     | 1.4                            | 1.2    | 330       | 36.4    |
| 1936    | 5 464  | 9.3     | 1.9                            | 1.3    | 277       | 31.1    |
| 1941    | 6 288  | 10.5    | 2.6                            | 1.3    | 356       | 32.5    |
| 1946    | 6 461  | 10.2    | 3.0                            | 1.3    | 428       | 27.1    |
| 1951    | 7 184  | 9.8     | 3.2                            | 1.2    | 428       | 24.5    |
| 1956    | 7 593  | 9.0     | 3.2                            | 1.2    | 377       | 19.9    |
| 1961    | 7 815  | 8.1     | 2.9                            | 1.3    | 448       | 20.0    |
| 1966(d) | 9 345  | 8.5     | 3.2                            | 1.3    | 364       | 17.9    |
| 1971    | 9 686  | 8.2     | 2.9                            | 1.4    | 366       | 15.9    |
| 1976    | 9 999  | 7.8     | 2.9                            | 1.5    | 276       | 14.6    |
| 1981    | 9 706  | 7.4     | 2.6                            | 1.7    | 157       | 8.1     |
| 1982    | 10 457 | 7.9     | 2.8                            | 1.7    | 221       | 11.5    |
| 1983(e) | 9 869  | 7.3     | 2.6                            | 1.7    | 183       | 9.2     |
| 1984    | 10 099 | 7.4     | 2.6                            | 1.8    | 152       | 7.6     |
| 1985    | 10 496 | 7.7     | 2.7                            | 1.8    | 188       | 9.5     |
| 1986    | 10 328 | 7.5     | 2.7                            | 1.8    | 146       | 7.4     |
| 1987    | 10 531 | 7.6     | 2.7                            | 1.8    | 165       | 8.6     |
| 1988    | 10 690 | 7.6     | 2.7                            | 1.9    | 152       | 7.9     |
| 1989    | 11 348 | 8.0     | 2.7                            | 1.9    | 146       | 7.4     |
| 1990    | 10 938 | 7.6     | 2.5                            | 2.0    | 168       | 8.5     |
| 1991    | 11 176 | 7.7     | 2.5                            | 2.0    | 109       | 5.5     |
| 1992    | 10 925 | 7.5     | 2.5                            | 1.9    | 117       | 6.1     |
| 1993    | 11 528 | 7.9     | 2.6                            | 2.4    | 104       | 5.2     |
| 1994    | 11 710 | 8.0     | 2.5                            | 2.1    | 92        | 4.7     |
| 1995    | 11 218 | 7.6     | 2.3                            | 2.0    | 112       | 5.8     |
| 1996    | 11 606 | 7.9     | 2.3                            | 2.1    | 94        | 4.9     |
| 1997    | 11 658 | 7.9     | 2.3                            | 2.1    | 87        | 4.7     |
| 1998    | 11 714 | 7.9     | 2.3                            | 2.1    | 73        | 4.0     |
| 1999    | 11 291 | 7.6     | 2.1                            | 2.1    | 78        | 4.3     |

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mid-year population. From 1976 to 1994, mean resident population then mid-year resident population.

(b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 'State of usual residence' not 'State of registration'.

## 15.4 EDUCATION

| Year | Primary and secondary |                  |                    |                        |                  |                    |
|------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|      | Government schools(a) |                  |                    | Non-government schools |                  |                    |
|      | Number                | Primary students | Secondary students | Number                 | Primary students | Secondary students |
| 1861 | 219                   | 10 711           |                    | 236                    |                  |                    |
| 1866 | 292                   | 14 690           |                    | n.a.                   |                  |                    |
| 1871 | 307                   | 15 791           |                    | n.a.                   |                  |                    |
| 1876 | 281                   | 25 889           |                    | 326                    |                  |                    |
| 1881 | 405                   | 36 888           |                    | 363                    |                  |                    |
| 1886 | 504                   | 44 405           |                    | n.a.                   |                  |                    |
| 1891 | 552                   | 47 094           |                    | 285                    |                  |                    |
| 1896 | 639                   | 59 944           |                    | 232                    |                  |                    |
| 1901 | 706                   | 63 183           |                    | 230                    |                  |                    |
| 1906 | 708                   | 57 270           |                    | 215                    | (b)9 753         |                    |
| 1911 | 743                   | 53 494           | 1 800              | 179                    | (b)11 121        |                    |
| 1916 | 857                   | 63 935           | 3 047              | (c)218                 | (c)12 785        |                    |
| 1921 | 973                   | 77 111           | 3 067              | 171                    | 13 951           |                    |
| 1926 | 1 019                 | 79 204           | 6 527              | 188                    | 16 139           |                    |
| 1931 | 1 075                 | 81 218           | 10 503             | 186                    | 14 310           |                    |
| 1936 | 1 100                 | 75 411           | 9 280              | 174                    | 13 993           |                    |
| 1941 | 1 006                 | 63 303           | 10 761             | 167                    | 13 915           |                    |
| 1946 | 811                   | 61 242           | 11 870             | 145                    | 16 310           |                    |
| 1951 | 728                   | 81 642           | 14 106             | 146                    | 20 677           |                    |
| 1956 | 699                   | 118 365          | 22 134             | 163                    | 29 050           |                    |
| 1961 | 688                   | 135 274          | 41 889             | 165                    | 35 652           |                    |
| 1966 | 700                   | 154 253          | 60 834             | 172                    | (d)24 188        | (d)12 999          |
| 1971 | 662                   | 156 458          | 74 982             | 169                    | 22 669           | 15 018             |
| 1976 | (e)625                | 151 499          | 82 115             | 147                    | 22 177           | 17 122             |
| 1981 | 638                   | 137 860          | 75 173             | 163                    | 24 729           | 18 583             |
| 1982 | (f)716                | 131 250          | 75 266             | 169                    | 25 805           | 19 952             |
| 1983 | 714                   | 127 334          | 78 183             | 173                    | 27 183           | 21 087             |
| 1984 | 708                   | 121 615          | 79 605             | 174                    | (g)27 427        | 21 957             |
| 1985 | 708                   | 117 588          | 78 648             | 175                    | 28 133           | 23 113             |
| 1986 | 711                   | 115 388          | 75 686             | 178                    | 28 729           | 24 059             |
| 1987 | 717                   | 112 311          | 73 670             | 177                    | 29 125           | 24 834             |
| 1988 | 715                   | 112 349          | 71 108             | 178                    | 29 912           | 25 333             |
| 1989 | 708                   | 117 266          | 67 259             | 183                    | 31 127           | 25 236             |
| 1990 | 706                   | 119 490          | 65 378             | 185                    | 32 179           | 25 688             |
| 1991 | 696                   | 122 139          | 64 675             | 184                    | 33 925           | 26 094             |
| 1992 | 682                   | 124 254          | 63 302             | 184                    | 35 123           | 26 123             |
| 1993 | 677                   | 124 802          | 59 818             | 184                    | 36 481           | 26 126             |
| 1994 | 674                   | 124 043          | 57 597             | 189                    | 38 037           | 26 334             |
| 1995 | 660                   | 122 582          | 55 889             | 193                    | 39 355           | 26 966             |
| 1996 | 651                   | 120 654          | 56 850             | 194                    | 40 627           | 28 074             |
| 1997 | 641                   | 118 812          | 57 699             | 196                    | 41 863           | 29 566             |
| 1998 | 630                   | 117 708          | 58 624             | 197                    | 42 675           | 30 453             |
| 1999 | 628                   | 116 647          | 59 656             | 196                    | 42 991           | 30 929             |

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, or 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958.

(b) On last school day. (c) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (d) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (e) From 1972 onwards includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (f) Government junior primary schools counted separate from 1982. (g) From 1984 includes a small number of special students.

**15.5 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT(a)**

| Year    | Civilian labour force |         | Civilian employment |         | Unemployed |         | Rate(b) |
|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
|         | Males                 | Females | Males               | Females | Males      | Females |         |
|         | '000                  | '000    | '000                | '000    | '000       | '000    |         |
| 1966-67 | 321.9                 | 143.5   | 316.6               | 136.5   | 5.3        | 7.0     | 2.6     |
| 1967-68 | 319.8                 | 144.5   | 315.0               | 138.1   | 4.9        | 6.4     | 2.4     |
| 1968-69 | 328.7                 | 152.1   | 323.9               | 146.0   | 4.9        | 6.2     | 2.3     |
| 1969-70 | 332.7                 | 161.2   | 329.3               | 155.8   | 3.4        | 5.4     | 1.8     |
| 1970-71 | 335.4                 | 168.1   | 331.4               | 163.1   | 4.0        | 5.0     | 1.8     |
| 1971-72 | 343.2                 | 170.1   | 338.0               | 162.1   | 5.1        | 7.9     | 2.5     |
| 1972-73 | 348.9                 | 182.2   | 341.5               | 172.6   | 7.5        | 9.6     | 3.2     |
| 1973-74 | 358.3                 | 196.5   | 352.9               | 188.0   | 5.3        | 8.4     | 2.5     |
| 1974-75 | 364.3                 | 200.9   | 358.5               | 190.9   | 5.8        | 10.0    | 2.8     |
| 1975-76 | 366.5                 | 211.3   | 355.0               | 194.3   | 11.5       | 17.0    | 4.9     |
| 1976-77 | 372.0                 | 217.0   | 361.0               | 203.2   | 11.0       | 13.7    | 4.2     |
| 1977-78 | 380.1                 | 223.0   | 356.0               | 206.5   | 24.1       | 16.5    | 6.7     |
| 1978-79 | 376.1                 | 224.0   | 352.2               | 203.2   | 23.9       | 20.8    | 7.4     |
| 1979-80 | 376.2                 | 222.2   | 349.8               | 200.4   | 26.4       | 21.8    | 8.1     |
| 1980-81 | 375.7                 | 229.7   | 350.7               | 210.3   | 25.0       | 19.5    | 7.3     |
| 1981-82 | 374.2                 | 229.5   | 348.7               | 208.6   | 25.5       | 20.8    | 7.7     |
| 1982-83 | 382.1                 | 224.5   | 338.9               | 199.7   | 43.1       | 24.8    | 11.2    |
| 1983-84 | 384.5                 | 236.7   | 349.9               | 214.6   | 34.6       | 22.0    | 9.1     |
| 1984-85 | 390.0                 | 248.1   | 358.0               | 226.0   | 32.0       | 22.1    | 8.5     |
| 1985-86 | 396.5                 | 260.7   | 365.5               | 241.2   | 31.0       | 19.5    | 7.7     |
| 1986-87 | 396.2                 | 269.3   | 362.9               | 245.9   | 33.2       | 23.5    | 8.5     |
| 1987-88 | 399.0                 | 279.7   | 364.8               | 255.8   | 34.2       | 23.9    | 8.6     |
| 1988-89 | 406.1                 | 286.2   | 378.0               | 265.5   | 28.1       | 20.7    | 7.0     |
| 1989-90 | 416.9                 | 289.4   | 389.0               | 269.2   | 27.9       | 20.2    | 6.8     |
| 1990-91 | 412.3                 | 299.0   | 371.9               | 274.8   | 40.4       | 24.2    | 9.1     |
| 1991-92 | 411.2                 | 297.5   | 358.1               | 267.3   | 53.1       | 30.1    | 11.7    |
| 1992-93 | 410.6                 | 299.3   | 362.0               | 273.9   | 48.6       | 25.3    | 10.4    |
| 1993-94 | 405.7                 | 305.0   | 361.1               | 273.9   | 44.6       | 31.1    | 10.6    |
| 1994-95 | 411.2                 | 314.3   | 364.2               | 289.3   | 47.0       | 25.1    | 9.9     |
| 1995-96 | 407.9                 | 317.3   | 369.9               | 293.6   | 38.1       | 23.7    | 8.5     |
| 1996-97 | 415.4                 | 319.5   | 374.0               | 292.7   | 41.4       | 26.8    | 9.3     |
| 1997-98 | 407.3                 | 301.6   | 368.3               | 272.5   | 39.0       | 29.1    | 9.6     |
| 1998-99 | 406.3                 | 313.1   | 375.3               | 288.1   | 31.0       | 25.0    | 7.8     |
| 1999-00 | 414.5                 | 314.6   | 380.9               | 292.2   | 33.5       | 22.3    | 7.7     |

(a) From the June Labour Force Survey from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a proportion of the labour force.

## 15.6 RURAL PRODUCTION, Land Cultivation

| Year       | Rural<br>establishments<br>no. | Area of<br>rural<br>establishments<br>'000 ha | Area<br>under<br>crop(a)<br>'000 ha | Area<br>under<br>irrigation<br>'000 ha |
|------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1861-62    |                                |   | 162                                 |  |
| 1871-72    |                                |   | 339                                 |  |
| 1881-82    |                                |   | 873                                 |  |
| 1891-92    |                                |   | 780                                 |  |
| 1901-02    |                                |   | 905                                 |  |
| 1911-12    | 27 120                         | 47 012  | 1 200                               |  |
| 1921-22    | 29 693                         | 54 311  | 1 367                               | 9.1                                    |
| 1931-32    | 30 648                         | 52 354  | 2 112                               | 17.3                                   |
| 1941-42    | 30 565                         | 58 936  | 1 609                               | 18.5                                   |
| 1951-52    | 28 698                         | 61 425  | 1 496                               | 23.6                                   |
| 1961-62    | 28 886                         | 63 494  | 1 825                               | 43.9                                   |
| 1971-72    | 29 095                         | 65 146  | 2 478                               | 76.1                                   |
| 1972-73    | 29 001                         | 65 372  | 2 084                               | 83.1                                   |
| 1973-74    | 28 738                         | 64 843  | 2 451                               | 80.2                                   |
| 1974-75    | 28 185                         | 63 825  | 2 257                               | 78.9                                   |
| 1975-76    | (b)25 143                      | 63 577  | 2 116                               | 77.9                                   |
| 1976-77    | (b)21 597                      | 63 052  | 2 036                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1977-78    | 21 909                         | 62 494  | 2 565                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1978-79    | 22 022                         | 62 655  | 2 827                               | 78.4                                   |
| 1979-80    | 23 155                         | 62 786  | 2 772                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1980-81    | 22 249                         | 62 437  | 2 773                               | 79.5                                   |
| 1981-82    | 21 402                         | 62 897  | 2 865                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1982-83    | 21 172                         | 60 196  | 2 856                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1983-84    | 19 923                         | 62 063  | 3 108                               | 86.0                                   |
| 1984-85    | 19 915                         | 62 616  | 2 908                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1985-86(c) | 14 488                         | 57 854  | 3 000                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1986-87    | 15 369                         | 59 471  | 3 066                               | 91.8                                   |
| 1987-88    | 14 768                         | 59 958  | 2 990                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1988-89    | 14 565                         | 58 029  | 2 961                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1989-90    | 14 636                         | 57 480  | 3 042                               | 98.9                                   |
| 1990-91    | 14 482                         | 56 954  | 2 933                               | 110.2                                  |
| 1991-92(c) | 13 990                         | 56 857  | 2 920                               | 104.1                                  |
| 1992-93(c) | 14 077                         | 56 555  | 3 073                               | 117.1                                  |
| 1993-94(c) | 16 345                         | 57 267  | 2 940                               | 112.2                                  |
| 1994-95    | 15 952                         | 56 101  | 2 991                               | n.a.                                   |
| 1995-96    | 15 940                         | 56 901  | 3 219                               | 92.1                                   |
| 1996-97    | 15 817                         | 56 219  | 3 279                               | 115.5                                  |
| 1997-98    | 15 774                         | 57 516  | 3 290                               | 149.0                                  |
| 1998-99    | 15 738                         | 59 385  | 3 648                               | 137.0                                  |

(a) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (b) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 onwards.

## 15.7 RURAL PRODUCTION, Crop Areas and Yield

| Year       | Wheat for grain |                   | Barley for grain |                   | Oats for grain |                   | Orchards(a)(b) | Vineyards(a) |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
|            | Area            | Yield per hectare | Area             | Yield per hectare | Area           | Yield per hectare | Area           | Area         |
|            | '000 ha         | t                 | '000 ha          | t                 | '000 ha        | t                 | '000 ha        | '000 ha      |
| 1841-42    | 2               | 1.4               | —                | 1.1               | —              | 1.1               |                |              |
| 1851-52    | 22              | 0.9               | 2                | 0.9               | 1              | 1.0               |                | 0.1          |
| 1861-62    | 126             | 0.7               | 4                | 0.9               | 1              | 0.9               | 0.7            | 1.6          |
| 1871-72    | 280             | 0.4               | 7                | 0.5               | 2              | 0.5               | 1.1            | 2.2          |
| 1881-82    | 716             | 0.3               | 5                | 0.6               | 1              | 0.5               | 1.8            | 1.7          |
| 1891-92    | 628             | 0.3               | 5                | 0.5               | 5              | 0.3               | 3.6            | 5.0          |
| 1901-02    | 706             | 0.3               | 6                | 0.9               | 14             | 0.6               | 6.6            | 8.4          |
| 1911-12    | 887             | 0.6               | 17               | 1.0               | 44             | 0.6               | 9.4            | 9.7          |
| 1921-22    | 965             | 0.7               | 69               | 1.1               | 51             | 0.5               | 13.1           | 16.8         |
| 1931-32    | 1 648           | 0.8               | 98               | 1.1               | 84             | 0.5               | 11.8           | 21.2         |
| 1941-42    | 941             | 0.9               | 194              | 1.4               | 118            | 0.6               | 12.0           | 23.5         |
| 1951-52    | 653             | 1.1               | 337              | 1.1               | 157            | 0.6               | 11.9           | 24.8         |
| 1961-62    | 902             | 1.0               | 514              | 0.9               | 131            | 0.6               | 15.6           | 23.4         |
| 1971-72    | 1 069           | 1.3               | 784              | 1.3               | 169            | 1.0               | 17.2           | 28.8         |
| 1973-74    | 1 432           | 1.3               | 627              | 1.3               | 152            | 0.9               | 16.9           | 29.6         |
| 1974-75    | 1 220           | 1.2               | 701              | 1.6               | 135            | 0.8               | 16.6           | 30.4         |
| 1975-76    | 958             | 1.2               | 832              | 1.3               | 119            | 0.9               | 16.5           | 31.2         |
| 1976-77    | 839             | 1.0               | 855              | 1.0               | 117            | 0.8               | 15.8           | 31.2         |
| 1977-78    | 1 090           | 0.5               | 1 073            | 0.6               | 130            | 0.4               | 15.7           | 31.5         |
| 1978-79    | 1 295           | 1.6               | 1 091            | 1.3               | 171            | 1.0               | 15.7           | 31.3         |
| 1979-80    | 1 424           | 1.7               | 984              | 1.6               | 129            | 1.1               | 15.7           | 30.7         |
| 1980-81    | 1 445           | 1.1               | 989              | 1.2               | 105            | 0.9               | 15.8           | 30.4         |
| 1981-82    | 1 427           | 1.2               | 1 032            | 1.2               | 127            | 0.8               | 16.0           | 30.3         |
| 1982-83    | 1 398           | 0.5               | 1 005            | 0.7               | 124            | 0.5               | 15.9           | 29.1         |
| 1983-84    | 1 564           | 1.8               | 1 104            | 1.6               | 153            | 1.2               | 15.8           | 27.9         |
| 1984-85    | 1 378           | 1.5               | 1 122            | 1.6               | 128            | 1.0               | 16.3           | 27.0         |
| 1985-86(c) | 1 432           | 1.2               | 1 153            | 1.5               | 107            | 1.0               | 15.2           | 24.5         |
| 1986-87    | 1 616           | 1.4               | 955              | 1.7               | 113            | 1.3               | 15.7           | 23.1         |
| 1987-88    | 1 556           | 1.2               | 876              | 1.4               | 132            | 1.0               | 16.0           | 23.0         |
| 1988-89    | 1 520           | 0.9               | 837              | 1.2               | 156            | 0.9               | 16.5           | 23.3         |
| 1989-90    | 1 557           | 1.7               | 900              | 1.9               | 172            | 1.5               | 16.9           | 24.6         |
| 1990-91    | 1 448           | 1.4               | 945              | 1.6               | 135            | 1.1               | 17.1           | 25.4         |
| 1991-92(c) | 1 297           | 1.7               | 999              | 1.9               | 129            | 1.3               | 16.6           | 25.8         |
| 1992-93(c) | 1 419           | 1.7               | 1 023            | 1.8               | 123            | 1.3               | 17.6           | 26.1         |
| 1993-94(c) | 1 216           | 1.7               | 1 115            | 2.0               | 102            | 1.3               | 18.6           | 27.5         |
| 1994-95    | 1 395           | 1.1               | 882              | 1.3               | 95             | 1.0               | 18.1           | 32.6         |
| 1995-96    | 1 519           | 1.8               | 964              | 1.9               | 120            | 1.4               | 18.4           | 35.3         |
| 1996-97    | 1 535           | 1.8               | 1 009            | 1.9               | 121            | 1.3               | n.a.           | 38.6         |
| 1997-98    | 1 439           | 1.9               | 1017             | 2.0               | 111            | 1.4               | n.a.           | 43.6         |
| 1998-99    | 1 762           | 1.9               | 975              | 2.1               | 112            | 1.6               | n.a.           | 52.6         |

(a) Bearing and non-bearing. (b) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 onwards.

**15.8 RURAL PRODUCTION, Livestock and Associated Produce**

| Year       | Livestock numbers |              |            |      | Slaughtering    |                   |      | Wool production(a) | Milk production(b) |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------|-----------------|-------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|
|            | Sheep             | Total cattle | Dairy cows | Pigs | Sheep and lambs | Cattle and calves | Pigs |                    |                    |
|            | '000              | '000         | '000       | '000 | '000            | '000              | '000 | '000 kg            | '000 L             |
| 1851–52    | 1 250             | 100          |            |      |                 |                   |      |                    |                    |
| 1861–62    | 3 038             | 265          |            | 69   |                 |                   |      | 5 971              |                    |
| 1871–72    | 4 412             | 143          |            | 96   |                 |                   |      | 11 752             |                    |
| 1881–82    | 6 804             | 294          |            | 120  |                 |                   |      | 22 118             |                    |
| 1891–92    | 7 646             | 399          | 80         | 82   |                 |                   |      | 26 133             |                    |
| 1901–02    | 5 012             | 225          | 75         | 89   |                 |                   |      | 20 209             |                    |
| 1911–12    | 6 172             | 394          | 122        | 93   | 1 276           | 87                | 88   | 27 372             | 127 077            |
| 1921–22    | 6 257             | 419          | 166        | 88   | 1 208           | 95                | 103  | 26 202             | 188 199            |
| 1931–32    | 6 609             | 265          | 128        | 110  | 1 379           | 81                | 136  | 30 400             | 227 309            |
| 1941–42    | 10 246            | 399          | 179        | 114  | 2 070           | 154               | 289  | 47 683             | 358 687            |
|            |                   |              |            |      |                 |                   |      |                    |                    |
| 1951–52    | 11 470            | 437          | 176        | 63   | 1 547           | 216               | 114  | 61 454             | 393 237            |
| 1961–62    | 16 415            | 659          | 183        | 170  | 3 140           | 201               | 232  | 93 886             | 434 152            |
| 1971–72    | 17 970            | 1 495        | 151        | 479  | 5 144           | 290               | 436  | 117 922            | 457 732            |
| 1973–74    | 16 431            | 1 692        | 138        | 385  | 2 595           | 359               | 448  | 100 131            | 434 107            |
| 1974–75    | 17 621            | 1 869        | 142        | 349  | 2 984           | 465               | 344  | 107 452            | 426 371            |
| 1975–76    | 17 279            | 1 891        | 142        | 326  | 3 561           | 549               | 342  | 101 912            | 397 500            |
| 1976–77    | 15 132            | 1 608        | 126        | 317  | 3 426           | 656               | 344  | 98 442             | 354 912            |
| 1977–78    | 14 073            | 1 242        | 117        | 311  | 3 240           | 744               | 376  | 87 092             | 316 681            |
| 1978–79    | 14 940            | 1 086        | 110        | 330  | 2 523           | 659               | 402  | 87 355             | 321 199            |
| 1979–80    | 16 046            | 1 067        | 107        | 398  | 3 451           | 502               | 472  | 95 459             | 331 345            |
|            |                   |              |            |      |                 |                   |      |                    |                    |
| 1980–81    | 17 056            | 1 091        | 104        | 394  | 3 549           | 539               | 519  | 105 052            | 319 438            |
| 1981–82    | 16 709            | 1 013        | 102        | 374  | 3 339           | 580               | 528  | 103 617            | 305 648            |
| 1982–83    | 15 448            | 828          | 101        | 405  | 4 072           | 629               | 540  | 103 007            | 340 292            |
| 1983–84    | 16 368            | 813          | 101        | 416  | 2 846           | 447               | 551  | 106 913            | 381 484            |
| 1984–85    | 17 263            | 846          | 102        | 402  | 3 428           | 434               | 589  | 108 463            | 371 942            |
| 1985–86(b) | 17 506            | 854          | 100        | 408  | 3 856           | 429               | 588  | 111 564            | 364 480            |
| 1986–87    | 17 234            | 912          | 100        | 422  | 4 009           | 461               | 643  | 115 805            | 373 642            |
| 1987–88    | 17 352            | 947          | 97         | 441  | 4 154           | 453               | 602  | 122 420            | 377 062            |
| 1988–89    | 17 414            | 943          | 92         | 450  | 3 961           | 408               | 659  | 120 298            | 369 528            |
| 1989–90    | 18 363            | 969          | 89         | 437  | 4 580           | 456               | 621  | 136 294            | 355 979            |
|            |                   |              |            |      |                 |                   |      |                    |                    |
| 1990–91    | 17 153            | 990          | 87         | 400  | 4 786           | 398               | 599  | 118 569            | 366 016            |
| 1991–92(b) | 16 072            | 1 016        | 89         | 420  | 4 869           | 405               | 524  | 110 850            | 410 982            |
| 1992–93(b) | 15 702            | 1 104        | 92         | 435  | 4 832           | 418               | 568  | 115 598            | 435 580            |
| 1993–94(b) | 14 679            | 1 202        | 147        | 440  | 5 442           | 409               | 562  | 109 205            | 456 238            |
| 1994–95    | 13 249            | 1 216        | 152        | 423  | 5 029           | 436               | 470  | 90 569             | 484 000            |
| 1995–96    | 13 576            | 1 219        | 150        | 412  | 4 276           | 387               | 467  | 91 306             | 513 000            |
| 1996–97    | 13 106            | 1 181        | 157        | 417  | 4 066           | 385               | 427  | 90 794             | 535 000            |
| 1997–98    | 13 136            | 1 213        | 162        | 424  | 4 521           | 392               | 381  | 87 774             | (c)580 000         |
| 1998–99    | 13 065            | 1 183        | 177        | 406  | 4 172           | 298               | 466  | 95 895             | 643 000            |

(a) Year ended March. (b) From 1985–86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991–92 and 1992–93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993–94 onwards. (c) From 1997–98 whole milk production is sourced from Australian Dairy Corporation.

## 15.9 GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION

| Year       | Agricultural |         |                         |             |         |           | Total rural production |
|------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|
|            | Wheat        | Barley  | Fruit (including vines) | Total crops | Wool(a) | Dairying  |                        |
|            | \$'000       | \$'000  | \$'000                  | \$'000      | \$'000  | \$'000    | \$'000                 |
| 1921–22    | 12 577       | 1 227   | 3 491                   | 23 221      | 5 752   | 3 678     | 37 273                 |
| 1931–32    | 17 163       | 1 363   | 3 442                   | 25 291      | 3 843   | 3 140     | 35 444                 |
| 1941–42    | 13 913       | 4 490   | 4 725                   | 30 142      | 10 294  | 6 735     | 53 016                 |
| 1951–52    | 45 288       | 27 706  | 20 382                  | 120 507     | 72 394  | 21 145    | 234 587                |
| 1961–62    | 51 515       | 22 952  | 27 051                  | 124 022     | 85 801  | 29 848    | 273 451                |
| 1971–72    | 76 381       | 40 295  | 49 753                  | 213 206     | 85 701  | 47 262    | 430 704                |
| 1972–73    | 44 588       | 27 506  | 54 415                  | 177 768     | 164 577 | 47 808    | 503 315                |
| 1973–74    | 196 444      | 68 276  | 52 347                  | 392 747     | 173 180 | (b)27 541 | 772 523                |
| 1974–75    | 163 922      | 119 305 | 77 719                  | 432 455     | 122 442 | 31 498    | 705 446                |
| 1975–76    | 118 063      | 105 865 | 77 401                  | 373 062     | 131 865 | 30 170    | 676 873                |
| 1976–77    | 73 726       | 93 807  | 90 318                  | 330 398     | 153 550 | 30 436    | 709 603                |
| 1977–78    | 50 349       | 50 553  | 99 747                  | 287 931     | 145 277 | 34 293    | 696 739                |
| 1978–79    | 265 159      | 118 303 | 110 481                 | 607 348     | 161 985 | 37 407    | 1 080 204              |
| 1979–80    | 357 058      | 192 758 | 120 174                 | 785 848     | 215 423 | 42 341    | 1 341 567              |
| 1980–81    | 253 598      | 165 418 | 129 307                 | 692 726     | 246 646 | 48 953    | 1 321 495              |
| 1981–82    | 269 453      | 168 727 | 149 173                 | 759 240     | 260 548 | 51 912    | 1 428 587              |
| 1982–83    | 120 849      | 98 132  | 132 924                 | 505 432     | 258 848 | 67 412    | 1 194 336              |
| 1983–84    | 466 138      | 273 466 | 155 067                 | 1 119 546   | 289 266 | 73 996    | 1 785 028              |
| 1984–85    | 350 518      | 249 179 | 184 522                 | 958 753     | 297 183 | 70 372    | 1 634 301              |
| 1985–86    | 327 881      | 207 314 | 183 078                 | 916 462     | 330 150 | 74 529    | 1 598 917              |
| 1986–87(c) | 334 283      | 182 175 | 194 946                 | 975 433     | 389 279 | 80 758    | 1 816 446              |
| 1987–88    | 301 342      | 151 162 | 215 053                 | 937 043     | 575 348 | 87 496    | 2 017 035              |
| 1988–89    | 289 677      | 167 437 | 289 841                 | 1 064 627   | 612 190 | 93 542    | 2 220 652              |
| 1989–90    | 516 195      | 281 752 | 284 581                 | 1 442 421   | 597 296 | 98 860    | 2 566 927              |
| 1990–91    | 274 893      | 193 897 | 250 073                 | 1 040 818   | 395 816 | 109 979   | 1 898 690              |
| 1991–92    | 435 544      | 270 304 | 332 372                 | 1 418 129   | 324 343 | 113 179   | 2 214 574              |
| 1992–93    | 440 046      | 250 484 | 307 701                 | 1 382 056   | 319 866 | 125 771   | 2 242 642              |
| 1993–94    | 365 226      | 271 298 | 344 228                 | 1 411 364   | 271 773 | 132 472   | 2 270 618              |
| 1994–95    | 351 500      | 250 600 | 430 800                 | 1 493 100   | 339 500 | 145 800   | 2 464 600              |
| 1995–96    | 724 100      | 415 600 | 540 300                 | 2 261 600   | 323 400 | 156 500   | 3 186 000              |
| 1996–97    | 602 100      | 358 600 | 555 700                 | 2 067 200   | 280 200 | 172 700   | 2 956 500              |
| 1997–98    | 542 200      | 328 500 | 679 000                 | 2 190 100   | 309 500 | 177 500   | 3 164 100              |
| 1998–99    | 641 000      | 303 500 | 767 300                 | 2 357 600   | 232 000 | 197 200   | 3 243 600              |

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973–74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973–74 dairying consists of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture. (c) From 1985–86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985–86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receivables. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.



## 15.10 MINING PRODUCTION

| Year | Principal minerals produced |             |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | Value of production(b) |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|      | Copper and concentrate      | Iron ore(a) | Coal   | Natural gas            | Crude oil       | Condensates     | Liquefied petroleum gas |                        |
|      | t                           | '000 t      | '000 t | million m <sup>3</sup> | '000 kilolitres | '000 kilolitres | '000 t                  | \$m                    |
| 1861 | 11 440                      |             |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 0.9                    |
| 1871 | 26 948                      |             |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 1.3                    |
| 1881 | 25 871                      |             |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 0.8                    |
| 1891 | 16 894                      | 7           |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 0.6                    |
| 1901 | 8 743                       | —           |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 1.1                    |
| 1911 | 6 017                       | 43          |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 0.9                    |
| 1921 | 1 557                       | 515         |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 2.1                    |
| 1931 | 22                          | 293         |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 1.3                    |
| 1941 | 615                         | 2 276       |        |                        |                 |                 |                         | 7.1                    |
| 1951 | 2                           | 2 439       | 395    |                        |                 |                 |                         | 9.9                    |
| 1961 | 8                           | 4 055       | 1 133  |                        |                 |                 |                         | 58.2                   |
| 1971 | (c)2 287                    | 7 400       | 1 626  | 909                    |                 |                 |                         | 112.3                  |
| 1972 | 2 819                       | 6 301       | 1 536  | 964                    |                 |                 |                         | 111.6                  |
| 1973 | 9 662                       | 6 874       | 1 571  | 1 095                  |                 |                 |                         | 134.3                  |
| 1974 | 8 830                       | 6 065       | 1 494  | 1 255                  |                 |                 |                         | 131.4                  |
| 1975 | 10 037                      | 5 448       | 1 798  | 1 263                  |                 |                 |                         | 126.0                  |
| 1976 | 18 433                      | 4 479       | 1 819  | 1 447                  |                 |                 |                         | 131.9                  |
| 1977 | 16 390                      | 3 450       | 1 920  | 2 006                  |                 |                 |                         | 153.1                  |
| 1978 | 11 975                      | 2 189       | 1 757  | 2 516                  |                 |                 |                         | 144.6                  |
| 1979 | 14 784                      | 2 705       | 1 514  | 2 860                  |                 |                 |                         | 174.2                  |
| 1980 | 14 183                      | 2 701       | 1 723  | 3 430                  |                 |                 |                         | 224.0                  |
| 1981 | 12 955                      | 2 370       | 1 737  | 3 870                  |                 |                 |                         | 226.1                  |
| 1982 | 16 310                      | 2 241       | 1 425  | 4 260                  |                 |                 |                         | 259.4                  |
| 1983 | 16 287                      | 1 337       | 1 435  | 4 440                  | 208.9           | 87.4            |                         | 404.9                  |
| 1984 | 15 578                      | 1 469       | 1 269  | 4 489                  | 1 047.6         | 168.8           |                         | 641.9                  |
| 1985 | 7 456                       | 1 676       | 1 757  | 4 733                  | 1 105.4         | 741.1           | 366                     | 971.7                  |
| 1986 | 10 609                      | 1 876       | 2 182  | 4 864                  | 1 441.0         | 843.5           | 525                     | 1 099.2                |
| 1987 | —                           | 2 056       | 2 435  | 4 792                  | 1 402.6         | 717.8           | 464                     | 899.6                  |
| 1988 | 1 686                       | 1 975       | 2 557  | 4 747                  | 1 308.9         | 860.4           | 523                     | 949.7                  |
| 1989 | 17 352                      | 2 346       | 2 675  | 4 827                  | 1 650.7         | 752.3           | 579                     | 1 080.8                |
| 1990 | 48 564                      | 2 439       | 2 922  | 4 891                  | 1 492.0         | 647.8           | 518                     | 1 222.5                |
| 1991 | 50 657                      | 2 313       | 2 469  | 4 364                  | 1 325.7         | 613.5           | 486                     | 1 370.2                |
| 1992 | 66 436                      | 2 264       | 2 820  | 4 339                  | 1 298.5         | 833.3           | 515                     | 1 400.2                |
| 1993 | 76 844                      | 2 514       | 2 778  | 4 200                  | 953.0           | 709.1           | 428                     | 1 329.8                |
| 1994 | 67 327                      | 2 728       | 2 652  | 4 550                  | 877.9           | 581.4           | 442                     | 1 231.1                |
| 1995 | 68 304                      | 2 844       | 2 555  | 4 038                  | 742.0           | 524.0           | 345                     | 1 193.4                |
| 1996 | 81 013                      | 2 567       | 2 499  | 3 980                  | 606.7           | 489.9           | 370                     | 1 218.4                |
| 1997 | 76 736                      | 2 630       | 2 674  | 4 331                  | 616.4           | 430.4           | 329                     | 1 283.3                |
| 1998 | 79 637                      | 2 834       | 2 747  | 3 897                  | 579.1           | 353.1           | 311                     | 1 234.8                |
| 1999 | 83 772                      | 2 733       | 2 703  | 4 190                  | 560.0           | 448.8           | 404                     | 1 221.2                |

(a) Includes jaspilite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. Includes coal freight from 1995. (c) Metallic content from 1969–70.

Source: Department of Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

## 15.11 TRADE, Overseas Exports

| Year       | Value of exports |          |         | Proportion of total exports, selected countries of destination |             |                |                          |       |
|------------|------------------|----------|---------|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------|
|            | Total            | Wheat(a) | Wool(b) | Japan  | New Zealand | United Kingdom | United States of America | Other |
|            | \$'000           | \$'000   | \$'000  | %  | %           | %              | %                        | %     |
| 1861       | 1 837            | 76       | 1 302   |  | 3.4         | 89.5           |                          | 7.1   |
| 1871       | 3 630            | 578      | 1 948   |  | 4.0         | 89.6           | n.a.                     | 6.4   |
| 1881       | 6 311            | 1 846    | 3 496   |  | 0.7         | 82.0           | —                        | 17.3  |
| 1891       | 11 197           | 2 728    | 3 776   | —  | 0.3         | 80.8           | 0.9                      | 18.0  |
| 1901       | 8 866            | 2 232    | 2 208   | 0.1  | 0.7         | 51.6           | 0.1                      | 47.6  |
| 1911       | 20 350           | 7 671    | 4 007   | —  | 0.2         | 46.0           | 0.1                      | 53.7  |
| 1920–21    | 35 339           | 28 675   | 6 035   | —  | 1.1         | 59.4           | 1.2                      | 38.3  |
| 1930–31    | 20 123           | 6 078    | 3 006   | 2.4  | 0.8         | 54.1           | 0.8                      | 41.9  |
| 1940–41    | 26 393           | 8 617    | 6 656   | 5.3  | 3.5         | 50.5           | 15.5                     | 25.3  |
| 1950–51    | 215 348          | 36 852   | 109 900 | 5.9  | 2.4         | 39.6           | 14.4                     | 37.7  |
| 1960–61    | 198 557          | 36 598   | 64 328  | 18.1   | 5.6         | 27.6           | 4.7                      | 44.0  |
| 1970–71    | 393 737          | 83 629   | 62 828  | 18.1   | 5.7         | 13.7           | 6.4                      | 56.2  |
| 1971–72    | 394 064          | 64 599   | 68 189  | 18.6   | 7.2         | 13.8           | 5.8                      | 54.5  |
| 1972–73    | 521 720          | 48 684   | 149 956 | 23.9   | 6.4         | 8.8            | 7.5                      | 53.4  |
| 1973–74    | 662 881          | 103 168  | 153 202 | 19.5   | 9.2         | 7.4            | 4.2                      | 59.7  |
| 1974–75    | 764 410          | 174 405  | 93 273  | 16.4   | 6.7         | 5.7            | 2.6                      | 68.6  |
| 1975–76    | 685 029          | 109 526  | 115 560 | 19.7   | 5.4         | 5.7            | 3.6                      | 65.7  |
| 1976–77    | 789 872          | 84 884   | 172 538 | 21.3   | 5.3         | 6.0            | 4.2                      | 63.2  |
| 1977–78    | 661 887          | 51 915   | 114 517 | 16.2   | 6.5         | 4.1            | 6.3                      | 66.9  |
| 1978–79(c) | 922 754          | 101 750  | 147 010 | 15.2   | 5.7         | 3.5            | 9.2                      | 66.5  |
| 1979–80    | 1 599 199        | 376 726  | 183 745 | 11.0   | 4.4         | 2.0            | 6.5                      | 76.1  |
| 1980–81    | 1 400 028        | 307 803  | 225 336 | 12.3   | 5.5         | 2.3            | 5.4                      | 74.6  |
| 1981–82    | 1 275 938        | 212 636  | 213 237 | 11.0   | 5.9         | 2.1            | 7.3                      | 73.8  |
| 1982–83    | 1 227 125        | 99 364   | 176 830 | 11.9   | 6.2         | 7.6            | 7.9                      | 66.4  |
| 1983–84    | 1 635 825        | 272 454  | 202 681 | 11.1   | 5.9         | 6.6            | 7.5                      | 68.9  |
| 1984–85    | 1 921 413        | 406 345  | 202 160 | 13.1   | 6.4         | 4.5            | 8.4                      | 67.6  |
| 1985–86    | 1 988 233        | 305 995  | 231 253 | 18.0   | 5.2         | 3.7            | 6.8                      | 66.3  |
| 1986–87    | 2 047 147        | 321 268  | 282 040 | 14.7   | 6.8         | 3.6            | 9.4                      | 65.5  |
| 1987–88    | 2 263 360        | 286 086  | 378 065 | 17.4   | 7.3         | 4.2            | 9.5                      | 61.7  |
| 1988–89    | 2 451 372        | 287 472  | 395 125 | 15.9   | 9.4         | 4.4            | 7.5                      | 62.7  |
| 1989–90    | 2 828 091        | 438 411  | 269 184 | 12.7   | 10.3        | 4.3            | 8.1                      | 65.2  |
| 1990–91    | 3 007 137        | 336 044  | 245 921 | 14.6   | 6.0         | 6.2            | 10.7                     | 62.6  |
| 1991–92    | 3 431 139        | 352 291  | 338 272 | 18.9   | 6.3         | 6.4            | 8.8                      | 59.7  |
| 1992–93    | 3 760 602        | 328 928  | 304 939 | 17.3   | 7.7         | 6.3            | 9.4                      | 59.4  |
| 1993–94    | 3 889 783        | 395 262  | 281 213 | 16.1   | 8.0         | 6.8            | 10.1                     | 59.0  |
| 1994–95    | 3 829 327        | 223 950  | 287 066 | 17.8   | 9.8         | 6.4            | 8.6                      | 57.3  |
| 1995–96    | 4 498 532        | 645 994  | 225 747 | 15.0   | 8.3         | 6.4            | 6.2                      | 64.1  |
| 1996–97    | 5 009 345        | 683 502  | 248 825 | 12.2   | 7.6         | 6.1            | 14.1                     | 60.0  |
| 1997–98    | 4 986 705        | 446 839  | 287 824 | 12.3   | 7.1         | 8.5            | 12.7                     | 59.4  |
| 1998–99    | 5 332 300        | 567 812  | 212 226 | 11.7   | 7.2         | 8.9            | 13.2                     | 59.0  |
| 1999–00    | 6 179 549        | 473 086  | 178 919 | 12.7   | 7.2         | 10.1           | 15.4                     | 54.6  |

(a) Prior to 1998 data on wheat included flour. From 1998 onwards data is for wheat only. (b) Between 1983 and 1998 data on wool was for wool and other animal hair, including wool tops. From 1998 onwards data is for wool and sheepskins, excluding wool tops. (c) From 1978–79 statistics are 'State of Origin', previously 'State of Lodgement of Documents'.

## 15.12 TRADE, Overseas Imports

| Year    | Value of imports |   | Proportion of total imports, selected countries of origin |                |                          |       |
|---------|------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------------|-------|
|         | Total            | Metals, metal manufactures and machinery(a) | Japan   | United Kingdom | United States of America | Other |
|         | \$'000           | \$'000                                      | %   | %              | %                        | %     |
| 1861    | 2 756            | 310   |   | 80.1           | 0.3                      | 19.5  |
| 1871    | 2 891            | 342   |   | 81.9           | 1.5                      | 16.7  |
| 1881    | 7 133            | 1 022                                       |   | 79.1           | 3.8                      | 17.1  |
| 1891    | 8 063            | 1 644                                       | —   | 71.4           | 7.9                      | 20.7  |
| 1901    | 7 854            | 1 432                                       | 0.4   | 56.9           | 14.2                     | 28.5  |
| 1911    | 12 492           | 4 132                                       | 1.3   | 58.6           | 12.8                     | 27.3  |
| 1920–21 | 24 764           | 6 558                                       | 1.6   | 42.1           | 21.3                     | 35.1  |
| 1930–31 | 7 833            | 1 802                                       | 1.1   | 37.0           | 16.7                     | 45.2  |
| 1940–41 | 10 924           | 3 158                                       | 1.6   | 38.1           | 12.0                     | 48.3  |
| 1950–51 | 112 002          | 50 446                                      | 2.0   | 48.3           | 8.4                      | 41.3  |
| 1960–61 | 142 764          | 72 570                                      | 5.4   | 32.7           | 17.6                     | 44.4  |
| 1970–71 | 198 358          | 98 358                                      | 14.4  | 25.1           | 17.3                     | 43.1  |
| 1971–72 | 189 748          | 83 083                                      | 15.1  | 22.8           | 14.5                     | 47.6  |
| 1972–73 | 199 978          | 88 271                                      | 20.5  | 17.5           | 15.1                     | 47.0  |
| 1973–74 | 313 915          | 142 187                                     | 22.6  | 12.0           | 16.9                     | 48.5  |
| 1974–75 | 482 077          | 216 355                                     | 19.2  | 14.2           | 13.1                     | 53.5  |
| 1975–76 | 501 476          | 203 407                                     | 18.6  | 11.1           | 14.8                     | 55.5  |
| 1976–77 | 629 309          | 259 695                                     | 22.2  | 8.5            | 13.4                     | 55.9  |
| 1977–78 | 628 568          | 248 236                                     | 21.8  | 8.9            | 12.5                     | 56.9  |
| 1978–79 | 865 554          | 437 704                                     | 19.0  | 6.7            | 26.8                     | 47.5  |
| 1979–80 | 882 457          | 300 393                                     | 17.3  | 7.2            | 13.1                     | 62.5  |
| 1980–81 | 1 072 425        | 363 735                                     | 20.0  | 5.1            | 12.6                     | 62.4  |
| 1981–82 | 1 337 301        | 563 750                                     | 21.2  | 3.7            | 13.4                     | 61.7  |
| 1982–83 | 1 244 243        | 515 143                                     | 23.4  | 4.3            | 15.9                     | 56.5  |
| 1983–84 | 1 318 693        | 504 009                                     | 24.3  | 3.9            | 16.3                     | 55.4  |
| 1984–85 | 1 603 240        | 722 555                                     | 29.9  | 4.7            | 16.6                     | 48.8  |
| 1985–86 | 1 736 757        | 953 754                                     | 38.6  | 4.7            | 15.2                     | 41.4  |
| 1986–87 | 1 501 827        | 761 376                                     | 38.0  | 4.5            | 13.1                     | 44.5  |
| 1987–88 | 1 804 614        | 959 309                                     | 36.0  | 6.7            | 12.4                     | 45.0  |
| 1988–89 | 1 861 622        | 961 437                                     | 30.6  | 4.9            | 17.2                     | 47.3  |
| 1989–90 | 2 050 024        | 1 025 654                                   | 25.9  | 5.8            | 20.7                     | 47.7  |
| 1990–91 | 2 193 851        | 1 023 601                                   | 22.7  | 4.5            | 15.7                     | 57.1  |
| 1991–92 | 2 396 954        | 1 110 134                                   | 23.4  | 9.0            | 15.4                     | 52.2  |
| 1992–93 | 3 068 122        | 1 526 850                                   | 26.9  | 5.1            | 14.8                     | 53.2  |
| 1993–94 | 2 803 446        | 1 419 792                                   | 30.2  | 5.2            | 12.9                     | 51.7  |
| 1994–95 | 3 099 510        | 1 659 128                                   | 24.9  | 3.8            | 10.4                     | 60.9  |
| 1995–96 | 3 114 309        | 1 435 812                                   | 22.8  | 7.2            | 14.1                     | 55.9  |
| 1996–97 | 3 413 043        | 1 630 295                                   | 25.4  | 8.4            | 13.4                     | 52.8  |
| 1997–98 | 3 940 198        | 2 114 025                                   | 23.1  | 6.3            | 17.4                     | 53.2  |
| 1998–99 | 3 716 152        | 1 994 707                                   | 22.3  | 5.5            | 14.6                     | 57.6  |
| 1999–00 | 4 319 351        | 2 262 355                                   | 19.3  | 4.8            | 13.3                     | 62.6  |

(a) Includes road vehicles, parts and accessories.

## 15.13 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

| Year    | Passenger<br>vehicles<br>'000 | Other<br>motor<br>vehicles<br>'000 | Total<br>(incl.<br>cycles,<br>scooters)<br>'000 |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1921    | 13.2                          |                                    | 21.4  |
| 1931(a) | 45.1                          | 12.1                               | 67.3  |
| 1941    | 54.5                          | 24.4                               | 86.2  |
| 1951    | 108.9                         | 51.2                               | 183.6   |
| 1961    | 224.5                         | 82.5                               | 325.2   |
| 1971    | 400.8                         | 91.5                               | 510.3   |
| 1972    | 420.4                         | 92.8                               | 536.0   |
| 1973    | 445.4                         | 97.9                               | 572.4   |
| 1974    | 468.6                         | 100.6                              | 601.3   |
| 1975    | 491.5                         | 104.0                              | 628.9   |
| 1976    | 513.0                         | 112.7                              | 657.9   |
| 1977    | 528.8                         | 116.9                              | 677.5   |
| 1978    | 536.5                         | 118.7                              | 685.6   |
| 1979(b) | 542.0                         | 117.7                              | 689.3   |
| 1980(c) | 554.9                         | 120.0                              | 708.6   |
| 1981    | 564.9                         | 123.8                              | 725.4   |
| 1982(b) | 580.4                         | 126.8                              | 744.0   |
| 1983    | 593.3                         | 132.6                              | 763.7   |
| 1984    | 613.9                         | 138.6                              | 790.2   |
| 1985    | 634.7                         | 144.9                              | 816.9   |
| 1986    | 651.5                         | 148.2                              | 835.8   |
| 1987    | 654.2                         | 148.0                              | 834.9   |
| 1988    | 666.2                         | 149.1                              | 846.3   |
| 1989    | 680.3                         | 152.1                              | 862.5   |
| 1990    | 698.9                         | 154.9                              | 883.5   |
| 1991    | 680.0                         | 147.1                              | 857.8   |
| 1992    | 719.6                         | 141.8                              | 889.5   |
| 1993    | 731.9                         | 145.0                              | 904.6   |
| 1994    | 746.4                         | 146.8                              | 920.2   |
| 1995    | 759.4                         | 149.0                              | 935.0   |
| 1996    | 770.6                         | 162.3                              | 951.9   |
| 1997    | 801.6                         | 161.9                              | 992.2   |
| 1998    | 834.9                         | 168.3                              | 1 031.1   |
| 1999    | 838.5                         | 167.9                              | 1 032.6   |

(a) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (b) At Census 30 September. (c) At 30 June from 1980.

## 15.14 PUBLIC FINANCE

| Year    | State Government |                  |   |                   |                      | Local government revenue |            |                   |            |
|---------|------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|         | Total revenue    | Total expenses   | Expenditure on non-financial assets (net) | Total public debt | Public debt per head | State taxation           | From rates | Government grants | Total      |
|         | \$'000           | \$'000           | \$'000                                    | \$'000            | \$                   | \$'000                   | \$'000     | \$'000            | \$'000     |
| 1840–41 | 51               | 180              |   |                   |                      |                          |            |                   |            |
| 1850–51 | 445              | 367              |   |                   |                      | 202                      |            |                   |            |
| 1860–61 | 1 117            | 966              |   | 1 733             | 13                   | 282                      | 46         | 40                | 114        |
| 1870–71 | 1 556            | 1 519            |   | 4 335             | 23                   | 498                      | 80         | 74                | 194        |
| 1880–81 | 4 344            | 4 108            |   | 22 394            | 78                   | 1 168                    | 188        | 136               | 488        |
| 1890–91 | 5 464            | 5 207            | (a)968                                    | 43 315            | 136                  | 1 655                    | 276        | 254               | 702        |
| 1900–01 | 5 648            | 5 693            | 845                                       | 52 129            | 146                  | 1 203                    | 302        | 222               | 738        |
| 1910–11 | 8 363            | 7 929            | 3 752                                     | (a)56 065         | 137                  | 1 092                    | 481        | 336               | 1 004      |
| 1920–21 | 14 303           | 15 087           | 9 351                                     | 104 725           | 211                  | 3 244                    | 986        | 580               | 1 936      |
| 1930–31 | 21 452           | 25 079           | 6 581                                     | 199 055           | 346                  | 6 800                    | 1 672      | 397               | 2 612      |
| 1940–41 | 25 849           | 26 015           | 2 548                                     | 219 599           | 365                  | 8 683                    | 1 851      | 577               | 3 170      |
| 1950–51 | 67 344           | 66 885           | 33 871                                    | 296 776           | 405                  | 8 104                    | 3 830      | 1 963             | 7 579      |
| 1960–61 | <u>172 559</u>   | <u>170 182</u>   | <u>44 739</u>                             | 722 038           | 743                  | 23 425                   | 13 076     | (c)3 524          | 25 034     |
| 1970–71 | (b)402 000       | (b)324 000       | (b)79 000                                 | 1 256 337         | 1 070                | 62 745                   | 29 118     | 4 758             | 49 589     |
| 1975–76 | 1 275 000        | 994 000          | 208 000                                   | 1 394 702         | 1 095                | 272 760                  | 65 670     | 33 551            | 123 287    |
| 1976–77 | 1 487 000        | 1 223 000        | 218 000                                   | 1 495 737         | 1 163                | 314 280                  | 76 385     | 34 881            | 137 364    |
| 1977–78 | 1 676 000        | 1 405 000        | 208 000                                   | 1 605 834         | 1 243                | 323 502                  | 85 680     | 38 052            | 156 074    |
| 1978–79 | 1 705 000        | 1 485 000        | 203 000                                   | <u>1 702 221</u>  | 1 311                | 342 307                  | 95 525     | 34 774            | 168 771    |
| 1979–80 | 1 873 000        | 1 639 000        | 173 000                                   | (c)2 242 000      | 1 714                | 369 490                  | 104 891    | 38 501            | (c)186 925 |
| 1980–81 | 2 063 000        | 1 879 000        | 177 000                                   | 2 414 000         | 1 830                | 387 453                  | 118 745    | 45 233            | 214 213    |
| 1981–82 | 2 210 000        | 2 080 000        | 164 000                                   | 2 633 000         | 1 979                | 438 152                  | 132 691    | 52 097            | 240 507    |
| 1982–83 | 2 664 000        | 2 447 000        | 172 000                                   | 2 977 000         | 2 212                | 537 148                  | 150 923    | 64 814            | 288 107    |
| 1983–84 | 2 988 000        | 2 664 000        | 212 000                                   | 3 317 000         | 2 439                | 659 427                  | 167 603    | 82 419            | 331 803    |
| 1984–85 | 3 380 000        | 2 975 000        | 231 000                                   | 3 459 000         | 2 523                | 788 143                  | 187 089    | 100 118           | 384 267    |
| 1985–86 | 3 634 000        | 3 082 000        | 274 000                                   | 3 734 000         | 2 701                | 837 600                  | 206 899    | 103 163           | 417 693    |
| 1986–87 | 3 956 000        | 3 329 000        | 305 000                                   | 4 077 000         | 2 928                | 917 800                  | 228 336    | 97 975            | 445 853    |
| 1987–88 | 4 307 000        | 3 750 000        | 276 000                                   | 4 207 000         | 2 994                | 1 076 200                | 252 148    | 104 685           | 488 353    |
| 1988–89 | 4 630 000        | 3 853 000        | 318 000                                   | 4 437 000         | 3 127                | 1 249 000                | 279 332    | 99 457            | 532 460    |
| 1989–90 | 4 973 000        | 4 227 000        | 432 000                                   | 4 682 000         | 3 269                | 1 305 000                | 307 909    | 100 479           | 573 373    |
| 1990–91 | 5 215 000        | 4 622 000        | 417 000                                   | 7 155 000         | 4 947                | 1 472 000                | 337 979    | 107 355           | 613 914    |
| 1991–92 | 5 314 000        | 5 189 000        | 362 000                                   | 8 335 000         | 5 723                | 1 596 000                | 364 565    | 108 993           | 647 477    |
| 1992–93 | 5 904 000        | 5 245 000        | 421 000                                   | 8 924 000         | 6 110                | 1 656 000                | 386 744    | 146 619           | 709 871    |
| 1993–94 | 6 002 000        | 5 419 000        | 359 000                                   | 7 154 000         | 4 879                | 1 792 000                | 399 166    | 130 589           | 745 986    |
| 1994–95 | 6 093 000        | 5 615 000        | 482 000                                   | 7 072 000         | 4 813                | 1 865 000                | 422 291    | 125 061           | 781 264    |
| 1995–96 | 6 326 000        | 5 527 000        | 396 000                                   | 6 659 000         | 4 517                | 2 011 000                | 445 835    | 125 631           | 794 777    |
| 1996–97 | 6 292 000        | 5 832 000        | 450 000                                   | 6 487 000         | 4 384                | 2 108 000                | 465 651    | 133 578           | 830 543    |
| 1997–98 | <u>6 940 000</u> | <u>6 350 000</u> | <u>423 000</u>                            | 6 101 000         | 4 104                | 2 278 000                | 467 146    | 125 862           | 861 671    |
| 1998–99 | (d)7 410 000     | (d)7 693 000     | (d)339 000                                | 6 201 000         | 4 155                | 2 435 000                | 482 106    | 131 909           | 885 925    |

(a) Before 1961–62, net expenditure from Loan Fund only. (b) From 1961–62 includes revenues and expenses of both budget and non-budget sector entities. Previously included government entities operating through Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan only (the Budget sector). (c) From 1979–80 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to the Commonwealth only. (d) From 1998–99 accrued expenses and revenue, and excludes all inter-governmental purchases and sales. Previously cash receipts and payments only.





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